

THE Monthly Museum:

OR,
DUBLIN LITERARY REPERTORY,
FOR APRIL, 1814.

History, Antiquities, Biography.

AN ACCOUNT OF
THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, GALWAY,

By J. H.
(WITH AN ENGRAVING.)

THE collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Galway, which is esteemed one of the finest ecclesiastical structures in Ireland, was founded by the old corporation, in the year 1320. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas of Myra, who was particularly esteemed the protector of mariners, and him they were induced to choose as the patron saint of the town, in consequence of its early and very extensive commerce. The original foundation was but a small chapel; but in process of time, as the piety, or rather the wealth, of the inhabitants increased, it gradually assumed its present appearance, which, for size and beauty, is not inferior to many in the kingdom.

Dominick Lynch Fitz-John, alias Dominick Dubh, who was Mayor of Galway in 1486, built the south side of the Church, and made many other considerable improvements; he also built a part of the College, and gave, as a maintenance thereunto, three stone houses within the town. An authentic copy of the last will of this Dominick Lynch, in possession of the writer hereof, is extremely curious.

James Lynch Fitz-Stephen, who was Mayor in 1493, put all the painted glass in the windows of the church; and John Lynch Fitz-Ed-

mond, who was Mayor the year following, contributed largely towards finishing the college-house. This house still remains standing in good repair, and is inhabited to this day. In a back ground apartment, the remains of a stone chair may still be seen, from which, it is supposed, the professors delivered their lectures. Out of this college issued some of the ablest divines of the Irish Church.

In the year 1538, John French, who was then Mayor, built the north side of the church, from the north pinnacle to the chapel of the blessed sacrament; and about this time, Leonard, Lord Grey, deputy of Ireland, who was a violent reformist, came to Galway, where he forwarded the business of reformation, and seized and confiscated the ornaments of the church.

King Edward the Sixth, in the fifth year of his reign, (1552) granted a charter of incorporation to the reformed warden and vicars, and annulled the Pope's bull. Soon after this, Nicholas Lynch Fitz-Stephen, alias Nicholas More e Linchee, who was Mayor in 1554, built the work adjoining his grandfather's work in the church, with the tower thereto adjoining, and also the south end of the church, called our Lady's Chapel,

at his own charge. The latter work is still known by the name of Lynch's Aisle.

In 1578, the church was enlarged and repaired, as appears by the date of the year engraven in stone on one of the western windows. In 1590, a belfrey was erected, and additional bells put up, one of which still remains in use, and bears the following inscription: "Renved be Master James Linche, Mayor, and Hugh Butwall, first fonder of these Bells, 1590. T.W." On Sunday the 18th of June, 1643, mass was solemnly sung in St. Nicholas' Church, and a sermon there preached, by father John Kegan, of the Society of Jesus, after a discontinuance thereof ever since the suppression. The church continued in the possession of the Catholics until 1652, when it fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians. At the Restoration it was possessed by the Protestants. In 1688, it again fell into the possession of the Catholics, when Father Henry Browne was chosen warden under the charter of James the II. The pews were pulled down in 1689, but, in 1691, when General Ginkle took the town, the church was again restored to the established religion; the present warden of which, the Rev. James Daly, is not more distinguished for talents and learning, than for the most unaffected piety, and for charity without ostentation, or religious distinction of persons.

The steeple, which is of considerable height, was raised in 1634, and commands an extensive prospect of the bay and surrounding country; it is built on arches over the centre of the church, and in it there are six remarkably sweet toned bells, two of which were hung in 1684, and two more in 1720. The organ, which was for-

merly esteemed a good one, was put up in 1727. There are some handsome monuments to be seen throughout the church, and several old inscriptions to be met with, many of them containing names in the Irish language.

No alteration of any consequence was made in the appearance of the church during the last century, until about the latter end of it, when the interior was repaired, the pillars, walls, and ceilings plaistered and coloured, and some transitory decorations were added, which, in the opinion of many, were rather an injury than otherwise, it being certain, that the introduction of a motley mixture of light trivial ornaments amidst heavy gothic work, always tends to lessen that awe and veneration, which the latter, by itself, never fails to inspire.

The grand entrance is at the west; there are also entrances at the north and south sides, but that most generally used is the one at the south, through a very curiously arched door-way, which supports the sexton's apartment. The front, though plain and unadorned, is remarkable for its regularity; but the interior of the building, viewed from the grand western door, has a commanding appearance; the pillars and arches in the aisles and choir, with the side window and the arched entrances to the north and south aisles, terminated by the large eastern windows and the communion table, produce a very striking effect. There were formerly many separate chapels and altars interspersed throughout the aisles, erected from time to time, by the piety of particular families of the town; and tradition says, that twelve masses were frequently celebrated at once in this Church. Some of these recesses are now

converted into pews, and others into silent receptacles for the dead. Many of them however are still known by the names of the families to whom they once belonged.

The drawing accompanying the foregoing brief account was executed by an ingenious artist, and, though taken from a situation rather unfavourable, being too elevated, is notwithstanding, tolerably correct. The account itself is ex-

tracted from a history of the town of Galway, now nearly ready for the press; in which every particular relating to the church, (and indeed every thing worthy of observation in, or connected with that ancient and respectable town) is most minutely traced out, and which it is hoped will add no inconsiderable portion of curious and original local information to the general history of Ireland.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE
REV. WALTER BLAKE KIRWAN, DEAN OF KILLALA.

Few literary characters afford much scope for the labours of the Biographer; necessarily retired from the busy scenes of the world, they are seldom thrown into situations so common to the man of active pursuits. Their mind is their world; but the wonderful revolutions occurring in this scene of intellectual agencies can only be revealed by the person within whose bosom their course has been finished: to all others they are as if they never had existed. Hence it is that the life of an author can seldom be traced but in his writings; and as the subjects of the latter have but little connection with the circumstances that give variety to the former, it often happens that they afford few or no traces by which its course can be ascertained.

Little is known of the life of Kirwan even after his abilities as a preacher excited so much of the public attention; still less of the former part of his life. Doomed by the severity of those laws which so long expatriated the greatest part of native talent, to spend the most animated part of existence in a foreign country, it is now impossible to point out those steps by which he attained his unrivalled excellence as a public preacher.

His family, however, is known

to have been one of the most ancient and respectable families in the county of Galway. As he was destined from his early age to the religious ministry of the church of Rome, he was under the necessity of pursuing his studies at St. Omers, the usual residence of those Irish students who were debarred from enjoying the sweets of literature in their native land. Even at this period he had conceived the idea of excelling as a public preacher, justly conceiving this the surest means of acquiring an honourable celebrity, and of benefiting his fellow creatures.

When still very young, he removed, under the patronage of a near relation, to the island of St. Croix, in the West Indies; he did not however remain long here, the climate, uncongenial to a weak constitution, and the habits of society, equally so to a feeling mind, soon determined him to return to his native country.

But in his native country he could not long remain. The necessity of cultivating his mental powers again forced him into voluntary exile; and he spent some time in the university of Louvain, where he received priest's orders, and displayed so much ability and industry that he was chosen professor of natural and moral philosophy; but

he did not long retain this situation, for in the year 1778, when about 25 years of age, he was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan Ambassador at the British court.

What the motives were that instigated him to a change in his religious opinions have never been clearly ascertained—perhaps never will. In the year 1787, he recanted his former theological opinions, and made a public avowal of his change of sentiments by preaching in the parish church of St. Peter's, in Dublin, in the same year. Attracted by curiosity and novelty, numbers crowded to hear the first sermon of the new convert. They were not disappointed.—His oratorical powers soon procured him celebrity. His sermons were the great attraction of the public: the weekly collections encreased four and five fold; he soon found it necessary to limit his exertions to the public charities of the city. The enthusiasm excited by his first appearance was not allayed by acquaintance; and, wherever he preached the collections far surpassed the amount of any former years; he could boast of instilling a new warmth into the heart of charity; and, what was still more difficult, of having fixed a new era in the annals of Irish pulpit eloquence.

Those who are acquainted with the mode of preaching usually adopted at that time by protestant divines, must testify as to its inadequacy to act upon the hearts of their congregations. Cold, dull, and unimpressive sermons were in general mere moral tracts uninviolated with either spirit in the composition, or animation in the delivery. Those only who were eye witnesses to the fact, can believe the wonderful and almost instantaneous change produced by the exertions of one man. It was

matter of wonder, astonishment, envy, calumny, and imitation. Even those who were most adverse to the man and to the change, were roused to unexpected vigour by their efforts to preach him down. Their efforts, as might be expected, were ineffectual, or rather were productive of effects the very opposite to what they were intended to excite.—The new preacher was every day more followed, admired, and imitated.

Among the unprecedented effects of the enthusiasm he excited, the following is not the least extraordinary:—He was to preach for some highly important public charity; he was labouring under a heavy cold—his anxiety for the cause in which he was engaged prevailed over the consciousness of his inability to accomplish it. After ascending the pulpit, he made two attempts to proceed—in vain—the violence of the complaint had wholly impeded the powers of utterance; he paused, turned to the audience, who were wound up to the highest pitch of anxious expectation—at length he articulated—"Shall I go on"—The answer "No, no," resounded from every side; he bowed in grateful acquiescence, the collectors went round, the ardour of charity which hitherto had required the preacher's breath to raise it to a flame was not extinguished by his silence—the amount surpassed any former collection—to conclude, he came forward the ensuing Sunday to redeem his pledge—he now gained by his voice what had but lately been granted to his silence. The collection of this day equalled that of the former.

The state of his health, at all times delicate, was so much affected by continued exertions, that he soon found it necessary to devote

his powers solely to preaching charity sermons, and latterly he was obliged to confine himself to one or two public charities, of which that for the Female Orphan-House was always one.

It may be asked what remuneration was bestowed by the Irish Government and Irish Church on a man who brought such an acquisition of talent into the pale. The remuneration consisted at first of the prebend of Howth, and the parish of St. Nicholas without, the joint revenue of which amounted to about £400. To these the Marquis Cornwallis added the Deanry of Killala, worth about £400 a year, but on receiving it he resigned one of his former livings. It may be also asked what return was made him by the patrons of the several institutions whose cause he pleaded with such unprecedented eloquence and success—The Governors of the general daily schools of several parishes entered into a resolution that “his officiating in the metropolis was considered a peculiar national advantage, and that vestries should be called to consider the

most effectual method to secure to the city an instrument under Providence, of so much public benefit.”—Here again the question arises, whether vestries ever did meet, and if so, what means they took to accomplish a purpose in their eyes so meritorious.

Of the latter part of his private life scarcely any notices can be procured. His retired habits and delicate state of health prevented it from being generally known. About the end of the year 1793, he married Wilhelmina Richards, youngest daughter of Goddard Richards, Esq. of Grange, in the county of Wexford, and on the 25th of October, 1805, he died at his residence at Mount-Pleasant, near Dublin. His corpse was interred in his own parish church of St. Nicholas; whither it was attended by a number of persons of distinction, and by the children of all the public charities in Dublin.

He left behind him a family of two sons and two daughters besides his widow, to whom a pension of £300 per annum, with reversion to the daughters was granted. For his sons no provision has been made.

For the Monthly Museum.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN FOR THE DISCOVERY, ARRANGEMENT, AND PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF IRELAND.

Preliminary Observations.

Two subjects of national importance are at present in a state of progress, running as it were parallel to one another; the one comprehending an investigation of the state of the public Records of Ireland, the other a statistical survey of the country, compiled from reports collected from the several parishes. Both are equally interesting; both, though by different means, tending to the same end: the former elucidating the ancient history, the latter the pre-

sent state of the country. The account of the latter, which is the labour of an individual, must be referred to another part of this work; the former is the subject of this essay.

For the present we must confine ourselves to the proceedings relative to the Records of Great Britain, waiting till the publication of the Report of the Irish Commissioners, which is now in a state of forwardness, shall have made their contents public property.

Origin and Proceedings of the Record Commission for England.

IN the early part of the year 1800, the state of the Public Records was brought under the consideration of the House of Commons, and a Select Committee appointed to "inquire into the state of the Public Records of Great Britain, and of such other Public Instruments, Rolls, Books and Papers, as they should think proper; and to report to the House the nature and condition thereof, together with what they should judge fit to be done, for the better arrangement and preservation of the same."

At the close of the same session, the Committee gave an account of their progress in two Reports, in which, after stating the measures that had been adopted at any former time for effecting the same purpose, they proposed plans for their better arrangement and preservation; together with an enumeration of all the recorded Memorials of the history, laws and government of England, from the Norman conquest to the year of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

These Reports were followed up by an Address to the King, which gave rise to a commission for carrying into effect the measures there proposed, with instructions to make annual reports to the Privy Council.

This Commission continued its labours without interruption till the year 1812. But as the intention of the present statement is principally to give an idea of the signal advantages arising from inquiries, procured upon a scale so extensive, and sanctioned by the authority of the legislature, the principal results only of their proceedings are annexed.

These were, 1st. With respect to BUILDINGS; providing secure

repositories where the records could be secured from destruction or damage by fire, damp, negligence, or fraud, and where an easier access, for the purposes of reference, could be had to them.

2nd. This latter object has been much facilitated by an improved arrangement of CATALOGUES, CALENDARS and INDEXES.

3rd. By PRINTING and PUBLISHING these catalogues, &c. and also such of the original RECORDS, or abstracts of them, as appeared to contain matter of public utility.

Among the many important advantages which have already resulted from this investigation, is the discovery of several important documents which throw great light on the ancient history of the empire. In England, among the CHARTERS of the liberties of England, the Carta de Foresta of Henry III. concerning which Sir Wm. Blackstone supposed, that "the original and all authentic records were lost," has been found at Durham; and the originals of many other instruments inserted in the collection of Charters prefixed to the authentic edition of the statutes, have been discovered in the course of the same researches. Also in the office of The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, the PIPE ROLL of 26 Hen. II. has been discovered, which is one of the most ancient records of that sort now known to be extant. Of the very important transactions between the Crowns of SCOTLAND and DENMARK, only four original documents have been preserved, and these have been also recently brought to light. Of this number is the treaty of 1468, by which the islands of Orkney and Shetland were ceded to Scotland.

The discoveries of ancient documents illustrative of the national history likely to result from the extension of this Commission to

the records of Ireland, may be guessed at by the following circumstance, which is here given in the words of the inquirer himself, Mr. George Vanderzee, one of the Sub-Commissioners.

"Whilst searching for Monastic Records in the rooms of the Court of Exchequer in Westminster, relating to England and Ireland, I found in a bag fourteen long rolls, containing an Ecclesiastical Valor and Taxation of the whole of Ireland, made by the authority of Pope Nicholas the Fourth, A. D. 1292. I had before read several instruments in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. ii, which induced me to suppose such records were in some repository in Ireland. The Valor extends to the possessions of the Archbishops, Bishops, and the Religious, and also the Rectories, Vicarages, and to every kind of Ecclesiastical Benefice. Upon the Rolls there is this entry:—"Hos rotulos, simul cum aliis rotulis de taxatione bonorum Beneficiorum totius Hibernie recepit hic ad Scaccarium Walterus Exon' Epis-

copus tunc Thesaurarius primo die Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi XVmo in quadam бага sigillo Scaccarii Dublin consignata per manus Willelmi de Lughteburgh nuncii domini Regis eandem bagam sub sigillo predicto deferentis et eandem dicto Thesaurario ex parte Thesaurarii et Baronum dicti Scaccarii Dublin liberantis."

TRANSLATION.

Walter, Bishop of Exeter, the then Treasurer, received here in the Exchequer, in a certain bag, sealed with the seal of the Exchequer in Dublin, on the first day of October, in the sixteenth year of the reign of king Edward, son of king Edward, these rolls, together with other rolls of the Taxation of the possessions of the Benefices of all Ireland, by the hands of William de Lughteburgh, the messenger of our Lord the King, bringing the said bag under the aforesaid seal, and delivering it to the said Treasurer on the part of the Treasurer and Barons of the said Exchequer in Dublin. (To be continued.)

(For the Monthly Museum.)

IRISH ARTISTS.

(Continued from page 335.)

HUGH DEAN, a native of Ireland, employed himself in landscapes. The time of his birth is unknown; and very few occurrences of his life are now remembered. He visited Italy, and, after a residence of several years, returned to London about the year 1779. In the ensuing spring he made an exhibition of his paintings, and among them a transparent View of Mount Vesuvius: but soon after turned methodist preacher. He lived but a few years after this change; but the time of his death is not ascertained. It is supposed to have been about 1784.

MAURITIUS LOWE is said to

have been the natural son of an Irish nobleman. He was sent to Rome to prosecute his studies, by the Royal Academy, in 1771. After his return he lived in obscurity, obtaining but a transient notice for two performances; the first representing Homer reciting his verses to the Greeks, filled with anachronisms in ornaments and costume: the second, a very large picture, whose subject, taken from the deluge, is a Giant with his Child, encountering a Lion on a fragment of rock; a subject greatly conceived, but weakly executed. He lived to the year 1793.

JAMES BARRY. As the life of

this eccentric character has been lately given to the public at full length, it is unnecessary to do more than give a sketch of his character as a painter.

He was born in Cork about the year 1740, and was the son of a victualler: whether he received the rudiments of a liberal education, is a point not fully ascertained; but it is well known that he is indebted to himself alone for the first rudiments of the art to which he owes his celebrity. Such was his proficiency, that at the age of nineteen, he painted an historical picture which obtained the premium at the Exhibition instituted by the Dublin Society for the encouragement of Arts in Dublin. He thus procured the patronage of Edmund Burke, who sent him to London, and soon after to Italy. When at Boulogne, on his return home, he painted a figure of Philoctetes at Lemnos, for his reception into the Institute; and soon after his arrival in London, a Venus Anadyomene, and a Hermes inventing the Lyre, perhaps the best conceived and best executed productions of his life. In 1777 he made an offer to the society for the encouragement of Arts to decorate their grand room, gratuitously, with a series of allegorical pictures. The offer was accepted, and he performed the task in about three years, without assistance, in six pictures of considerable size and numerous composition, on the comprehensive subject of the origin and progress of human culture. The following is the artist's own opinion of the merits of the work, as he laid it before the public, in the shape of a letter to the Dilettanti Society. "It will be hard if the benefit of the laws should be withheld from the painter of such a work as that upon human culture: which, for public interest and ethical utility of subject,

"for the castigated purity of Grecian design, for beauty, grace, vigorous effect, and execution, stands so successfully in the view and neighbourhood even of the so justly celebrated Orleans collection,† where the efforts of so many and such distinguished heroes of the ancient schools of art are so happily united together for the advancement of information and national taste."

Mr. Barry's labours were rewarded with a gold medal, and a present of 200 guineas from the society: the pictures were exhibited in the grand room for two years, for his benefit, which produced seven hundred pounds clear, as the society defrayed the whole expence of the exhibition. Anxious to perpetuate and inculcate more generally the beauties of these compositions he so much admired, and at the same time apprehensive that they would disappear under the pencil of a mere professional workman, he resolved to engrave them with his own hand, and publish them from his own press; and after the most determined perseverance, he produced a set of prints, which, though not absolute caricatures of the work, were sufficiently ludicrous to glut the spleen of his most inveterate enemy.

Pandora attired in the celestial synod, a work of large dimensions, and the study of nearly his whole technical life, of which he likewise attempted a print, with a picture or two for the Boydell gallery, were his last important productions. Barry is known to Antiquaries, and perhaps to the Dilettanti, as a critical writer on some matters of art and taste.

† At the time this letter was published, the most considerable Italian pictures of the Orleans collection, were exhibited at the Lyceum in the Strand.

THE RECLUSE.

(Concluded from page 339.)

When Thomas was absent, for he withdrew after having arranged every thing about the harp according to the state of the weather, he had prepared breakfast for me, and now returned to invite me to partake of it. The hour of the day combined with the exercise I had already taken to render the invitation highly acceptable. I followed him into a neat parlour, with a cheerful fire, and he poured me out a dish of excellent chocolate: he would have stood and served me, but I insisted on his being one of the party.

When I came first into the parlour, I could not help remarking a little black kind of dog lying in the corner; it came up to Thomas and fawned upon him, but in a manner peculiar to itself: its whole appearance struck me as being somewhat odd: I thought it was a species of terrier, of a kind that I had never before seen, but as it retired to its bed on a signal from Thomas, I paid no more attention to it. Every time it moved, however, my attention was drawn to it, and I could not help looking at it from time to time with increasing curiosity. Thomas observing me, asked if I knew what kind of creature it was, and, when he called it by the name of Diver, it immediately came to him. On observing it with attention I perceived that what I took to be cropped ears, were natural short ears only, that its toes were webbed, and that it had something very peculiar in the appearance of its eyes. I asked if it were not some kind of dog? "No sir," said Thomas, "it is an Otter, an animal which, though a native of this country, is not ge-

nerally known. One morning," continued he, "as I was going towards the village, I overtook a boy who was carrying it in his hat while it was very young. In its struggles to escape it had snapped at his fingers and bit one of them severely, so that he was almost tired of his prize, and willingly relinquished his property in it for half-a-crown. I took it home and reared it, though with some difficulty, until at length it could lap milk of itself, and then by giving it bits of meat or fish, it soon came to eat of any thing like a dog. Shortly, it began to follow me, and having at length found its way into the parlour, it attracted my master's notice, who took great pleasure in feeding it, and finding it docile and playful, used to amuse himself with teaching it various little tricks. As among others it had learned to fetch and carry, it occurred to me, as I was carrying home some fish from the pond, to try to make Diver fetch one to me, which he did, laying it down at my feet. I repeated the experiment and accustomed him to hold the fish slightly, so as not to mark it with his teeth. I then conceived the idea of making it catch live fish; so, having taken a small perch alive in a net, I showed it to him and then threw it a little way into the water. He instantly plunged in, and, seizing the fish before it had time to swim away, brought it back in triumph and laid it at my feet. On examination, I found that he had touched it so gently, that it had received no material injury; and therefore proceeded to further trials to make my pupil perfect in his new lesson.

While I was thus busied, my master came up, and on seeing how I was engaged, seemed very much pleased, and amused himself for a considerable time at this diversion, repeating the experiment under a variety of forms. Among other variations, instead of throwing the fish into the water, he first allowed Diver to smell at it in his hand, and then putting it into the water, gently gave it its freedom; Diver all the while keeping his eyes steadfastly fixed on it. When it began to swim away, Diver was ordered to fetch it. He immediately sprang into the water, pursued it, and on coming up to it, dived down, caught it, brought it out, and laid it at his feet. In this way my master would amuse himself for hours together, and Diver himself became so fond of the sport, that, whenever we came near the pond he would frisk about, and express his joy by many awkward gesticulations. At length however we became tired of catching fish for his amusement, and he in vain tried to allure us to the sport. One day, while he was thus importuning me after his own way, I threw into the pond a stone that I had accidentally taken up: Diver had swam to the place where it had fallen and after continuing for some time under water he brought up a carp, which he immediately laid down at my feet as usual. This instantly suggested the idea of employing him to fish for the table, and ever since he has been employed to furnish us with a dish of fish whenever it is wanted. I need scarcely add that Diver soon became a favourite and has contributed not a little to steal the mind of my master from those gloomy thoughts that for some years kept entire possession of his mind; and he thus fell imperceptibly into a train of amusements that restored him in some measure

to the full use of the animal functions, by giving him a kind of society independent of any interview with mankind. But," said Thomas, observing that I had finished breakfast, "if you are not yet tired of these strange oddities, and wish to see all the curiosities of this place, I have some yet to shew you, which, I doubt not, will afford you some additional gratification." So saying, he called Diver to follow him, and we took our departure for another ramble through this delightful place.

The sun now shone very bright, and he conducted me to a walk over-hung with trees that led to the great tower which was in some measure concealed from our view till we came very near its base, where the massy fragments of the wall, interspersed with various pendulous shrubs that hung around it in irregular wildness, exhibited a scene, that, for grandeur and picturesque effect I had seldom seen equalled. The walk was conducted in a devious course among the ruins, behind which it led into a kind of grotto, or covered passage, at the further end of which was a door opening into a small area of about half an acre in extent. It was now a garden, but had, in early times, formed one of the courts of the castle. The fruit-trees, some of which had grown up to the summit of the lofty ruins by which it was partly surrounded, were planted by the former owner of the place, and had been trained to the height they had attained under the auspices of the present. "It was some time," said Thomas, "before my master discovered the way to this pleasing spot. During that interval," continued this faithful domestic, "I had been busy not so much in decorating it, as in meliorating the soil with a view to its producing luxuriant plants. Unknown to him, I had it all dug



over, richly manured, and put into the nicest order. The entrance was at this time choked up by a quantity of brushwood, and the path that led to it over-run with weeds; these I took care not to remove till the whole was finished, and the plants attained the highest state of luxuriance. I had then labourers to remove the rubbish while my master was otherwise engaged, and the walk cleared so as to be passable without exhibiting the appearance of art. I knew, that should my master come unexpectedly on this highly cultivated spot, it could not fail of producing a strong impression on his mind. Nor was I disappointed. After he had discovered it he would saunter in it for hours together. Shortly he began to notice the plants which had formerly been favourites with him, and to trim them with his own hand. It is to the charms of this spot that I ascribed the happy change that has been effected on him: besides diverting the current of his thoughts it has materially increased his health by inducing him to take the exercise which is essential to its preservation."

Having wandered a considerable length of time in this enchanting spot, Thomas conducted me through an unperceived opening into another area of greater extent, but wilder and more irregular than the former. It had been an ancient stone quarry, but now presented the appearance of a woody theatre interspersed with rocks of a picturesque appearance, from among which burst a rivulet of no small quantity of water, which, after sporting in various eccentricities, one while tumbling from crag to crag, at another working its passage through the broken masses that formed its channel, and then precipitating itself in an undivided sheet from a height so as to form a miniature cascade, its turbulence

gradually subsided, as it flowed through the valley till at length it settled in a spacious reservoir.

The mound that rose above the bold rock which formed the natural enclosure of this grotesque scene, was covered with some fine tufted trees whose branches flung themselves wide over its front. The only domesticated inhabitants of this delightful spot, were a small cow and a rein-deer, which no sooner spied us than they came to us with alacrity; I found it was a practice here always to have in readiness a piece of bread or thin kind of cake made of the meal of pease or beans lightly baked to carry into the garden for the animals there: and never did children more enjoy gingerbread or sugar plumbs than these creatures did this kind of presents. What a difference between the enjoyment arising from thus augmenting the happiness of the brute creation from that of hunting them down with a ferocious keenness, which obtained the name of rural sports. I do not know a single phrase that denotes such a perversion of mind as that of *rural sports*, "Tis the sport of a being that makes the sufferings of the inferior creatures his amusement.

But the moment advanced too fast that I was to hurry myself from those fairy scenes, and, if I may use the expression, from the feelings that those scenes excited. The hour of my departure arrived, and I most reluctantly took leave of a spot, sanctified by the sentiment that here the human soul was revived from a state of apathy to intelligence, and that this wonderful change was produced by the active and indefatigable exertions of one of those beings whom too many of the higher orders of society are apt to look upon as mere engines for their convenience or luxuries,

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, IV.

(Concluded from page 340.)

It is a fundamental maxim of the British constitution, that it is the duty of a prince to promote the welfare of his subjects and his country, so that whenever his conduct becomes unequivocally inconsistent with the interests of his people, resistance becomes not only innocent but an indispensable duty. It is this maxim which justifies the revolution of 1688, which hurled the Stewart family from the throne and introduced a new and foreign family.

Never did a greater necessity for a revolution exist in any country than it did in Sweden in the beginning of the year 1809. The finances were exhausted, the army harassed and cut up as if the king's wish had been to annihilate it. Three powerful nations had prepared to invade the kingdom: Gustavus had quarrelled with his only ally, and refused to come to any terms with France or Russia, though every reasonable man saw that the war could only lead to ruin.

The origin of the confederacy which combined in dethroning him has never been well ascertained. It is generally asserted, that the Duke of Sudermania was ignorant of it, though his subsequent conduct gives room to doubt the truth of the assertion. It seems, however, to have originated in the army, and to have spread generally through the kingdom. The principal actors were officers, but many privates were admitted into the secret.

Various projects for a revolution were laid at different times, and were so publicly talked of that if the Government of Gustavus was not both weak and odious, the

whole project must have been discovered. Different schemes were proposed and abandoned, and the ardour of the conspirators began to cool. At length an officer of high rank, disguised as the servant of his own adjutant, arrived from the army of the north. He found in Stockholm several persons anxious for a revolution, but few determined. At this time the western army having concluded a truce with the governor of Norway, published a manifesto stating their grievances and their determination to redress them, and began their march towards Stockholm. The leaders of this army were perfectly aware of the designs of the conspirators in Stockholm. When the news of this movement reached the king's ears, he immediately set out from Haga, a palace where he generally resided in consequence of some disgust he had conceived against the capital, and on his arrival at Stockholm, ordered the palace gates to be shut and placed guards on all the principal avenues of the city with orders to allow no person to enter without the strictest examination, and no one, on any account whatsoever, to leave it. He was also on the point of seizing all the money in the bank, and raising the royal standard at Ny-köping; the consequence of which would have been the addition of a civil war to the calamities which already distracted the kingdom.

The conspirators, aware of the consequences of such a step, resolved on seizing the king's person the next day; and Baron Aldercreutz, who had acquired such reputation in the Finland war, agreed to take the lead on this occasion.

This nobleman with several officers of high rank came to the palace in the morning. They found only four of the life guards here, as the rest had gone to prepare for their intended journey. After several had separately remonstrated with the king against leaving the capital, but to no purpose, Baron Aldercrutz at the head of a number of officers entered the apartment where the king was. Gustavus seemed surprized on seeing them, but before he could recover himself the Baron advanced and said, "the public mind was highly irritated at the unfortunatè state of the country; and that the higher officers of state, the troops, and the most respectable citizens had urged him to represent the consequences to his majesty—for which purpose"—here the king loudly exclaimed, "Treason, you are all corrupted and shall be punished!" The other answered, "we are no traitors, but wish to save your majesty and the country." The king immediately drew his sword, but the Baron rushed upon him and seized him round the waist, while another wrested the sword from his hand. The king cried out loudly, "Help! help! they are going to murder me!" On hearing his outcries, some of the body-guard, who had just arrived, endeavoured to force the door, and broke some of the upper pannels with pokers and sabres. Baron Aldercrutz ordered the door to be opened, and, rushing into the middle of the crowd, seized a sabre from an hussar, snatched from the adjutant general his staff of office, and holding it up said, that he was now adjutant general, and as such commanded them to retire: this command was obeyed with some hesitation, but on the baron's explaining to them the intentions

of the conspirators and giving them assurances of the king's safety in case no attempts were made by them to rescue him, he at length succeeded in tranquillizing them. Proper regulations were then made for the security of the capital. The citizens mounted guard at the bank and public offices, and the streets were kept quiet by patrols of the burgher cavalry, who had orders not to molest any person who was not openly riotous.

Meanwhile the king, who had requested to be spared the mortification of seeing the officers concerned in his arrest, had been left with two of his own friends. Unobserved by them he contrived to draw one of their swords from the scabbard, and when its owner, general Stromfelt, requested it to be restored, he refused, saying that a general was just as good a general as he a king without a sword. Baron Aldercrutz on hearing of the circumstance, thought it advisable to place some further guard on him: but the king seeing him approaching with two officers through the door that had been broken down, immediately made his escape through the opposite door and locked it after him.

The baron, alarmed at the danger of permitting the king to escape, leaped against the door and burst it open. In the next room was a spiral stair-case, open all round. On entering, he saw the king on the highest step, who on perceiving his pursuer, threw a bunch of keys in his face and disappeared. When the baron had got to the top of the stairs the king was no where to be seen, but by accident he followed his track, and meeting some of the servants, was directed by them in his pursuit. But he reached the palace court without having seen the object of his search. Gustavus had

been so precipitate that he fell and hurt his arm severely.

When the king's escape was known, the conspirators rushed in a body to the palace yard to prevent his flight. They soon saw him; and as his strength was now gone, and his breath exhausted, he was easily overpowered. He was carried into the rooms named by himself, where he sat down immediately opposite to the portrait of Marie Antoinette, the late queen of France, and remained quiet the whole day. Not the smallest disturbance took place in the capital; no displeasure was testified by the people, and in the evening the theatre was filled with an unusual number of spectators.

The Duke of Sudermania, uncle

to Gustavus, immediately assumed the Government. The states were assembled, and on the 29th of March, Gustavus Adolphus voluntarily abdicated the throne. A yearly sum of £15,000 was granted for his maintainance, and after remaining during the greatest part of the summer in Sweden until permission was obtained from the French Emperor to allow him to retire to Switzerland, he left his native country on the sixth of December 1809, taking his wife and children with him. He has since visited Petersburg and England, and it is said is now in Germany, where according to report he has lately married the daughter of an inn-keeper in an obscure town.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS FEMALES.

(Continued from page 395.)

ANNE OF BRITTANY.

A humorous anecdote is related of queen Anne of Brittany, who had always affectedly piqued herself on her great learning: in order, on this account, to gain popularity, she used, in the audience she gave to foreigners, phrases and words of their several languages, that they might imagine she was conversant in the tongues of all nations. Her chevalier of honour, Grignaux, was versed in all the living languages, which he had acquired in his travels. The Queen, when about to give audience to the Spanish Ambassador, asked Grignaux to tell her a few Spanish phrases, and he rashly dared to violate the respect he owed his sovereign, by teaching her those expressions highly improper for a female to make use of. However, Grignaux was so terrified at what he had done, that he thought pro-

per to inform the King of it, and the monarch, who could not forbear smiling, insisted on his immediately undeceiving the Queen.—Anne expressed, on this occasion, so just an anger, that Louis was obliged to make use of all his influence to obtain the pardon of the facetious and thoughtless chevalier. An anecdote is also related of this Queen, as a proof of the high respect she entertained for learned men. As she was passing one day from her own apartment to that of the King, she observed in an antichamber Chartier, a poet, and the King's secretary, fast asleep. Anne stopped, bent down and saluted him; then turning to her ladies, she said, "we ought not, of our princely courtesy, to pass by, and not honour with our kiss the mouth whence so many sweet ditties and golden poems have issued."

It was Anne of Brittany who

first received the daughters of noblemen at court, and whom, from the certain persuasion, that idleness is the parent of licentiousness, she obliged to employ themselves in embroidery and tapestry, wherewith to ornament the churches. She founded the order of knighthood of Cordeliers, in memory of the cords with which the great founder of our religion was brought before Pilate.

Anne was the first of the French Queens who introduced black as mourning, the royal mourning having been previously white.

CATHARINE OF MEDICIS.

THIS extraordinary woman, so celebrated alike for her wonderful talents and her crimes, over whose illustrious name the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew must ever cast that indelible stain which succeeding years can never wash away, was allowed in outward endowments to surpass every lady at the court of France. She adapted her dress to her beautiful person with such exquisite taste, that though she seldom appeared twice in the same mode, every one was equally advantageous to her beauty. She introduced the fashion of wearing silk stockings, and riding on the side-saddle.

From the animosity of the Florentines to the house of Medici, she was exposed, during her infancy, to extreme danger. At the siege of Florence, when she was eleven years old, she was placed on a wall, and exposed to all the fire of the Imperial artillery. But Philibert, Prince of Orange, the commander, aspired to her hand; his death dissolved the negotiation, and she was destined to move in a more important sphere.

Catharine was always mistress

of herself; when elevated to the sovereignty of France, she was ever a furious persecutor of the protestants; but she was more indifferent to religious than political interest, and when the Huguenot party seemed to prevail, she calmly said, "*Eh bien, il faudra donc prier Dieu en François!*"

In the entertainments with which she honoured her son on his election to the Polish crown, she caused sixteen of the most beautiful ladies of her court, to represent the sixteen provinces of France, whom she caused to pay him homage. These were only instances of her pride and pageantry, but the following anecdote does her honour. She supported all her great qualifications with a magnificence of mind tempered by extreme affability, and on her death-bed subdued that aversion she had so long felt for Henry IV. of Navarre, by appointing him legal successor to the throne of France, and gave her most sage and earnest advice to her son, to use him kindly, and inculcate in his mind every principle of regard and affection towards him.

HENRIETTA OF BOURBON,— COMMONLY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF MADEMOISELLE MONTPENSIER.

SHE had, as it is generally thought, contracted a private marriage with the Duke de Lauzen; and the familiarity with which he treated her, and her extreme patience under such a behaviour, but too well justifies the idea. When de Lauzen was imprisoned by Louis XIV. whose favour he had forfeited, his liberty was restored entirely through her intercession; he made, however, a very ungrateful return for her goodness, and

treated the princess with the most insulting tyranny: Henrietta suffered for a long time his brutality with extreme patience, till continual ill usage inspired her with disgust and hatred. The vulgarity of his conduct may be exemplified from the following circumstance: Returning one day from hunting, he said, "Henrietta,

come and draw off my boots." She remonstrated with him on a conduct so cruel and humiliating, when, it is said, he attempted to strike her with his foot. Mademoiselle Montpensier, unable to endure such a brutal insult, ordered him from her presence, and forbade him ever to see her more.

(To be continued.)

COLLECTANEA.

The following extracts from old newspapers may afford some entertainment, by exhibiting circumstances which, tho' then little regarded, have become interesting, from change of time and manners:

Extract from Faulkner's Journal—Blessington, Jan. 22, 1744—"Last night, the sky being very clear, the blazing star was seen here to great advantage: I should not trouble you with this account of it, did it not seem to be attended with some circumstances, which are not mentioned by any accounts that I have seen of the comets that have hitherto appeared: for, by the help of a telescope, we could discern two semicircles, like half moons, about the nucleus; but this, I suppose, was observed by the curious in Dublin. But what I believe was particular to this place, was the fiery sparks, like sparks of hot iron, which fell from it and set fire to a cock of straw in the presence of some hundred people; after the falling of these sparks, the air was so prodigiously rarified the people panted like trouts taken out of the water!!

Which ought most to be wondered at, the ignorance of those who fancied they saw such an impossibility, or the credulity of the author who recorded it?

Drogheda Aug. 2. 1744. The Friars of this town were again presented by the Grand Jury, and warrants were left by the Judges of Assize to apprehend them!

The tickets for Handel's Oratorios at Dublin in 1743, were sold for half a guinea each;—now three may be had for a guinea! Were our ancestors fonder of music, or was money more abundant?

Richard III.—Among a variety of circumstances tending to prove, that Richard III. was not that deformed being that has been described by poets and

historians, the following, mentioned by Hutton in his History of the battle of Bosworth, is worthy of notice: "By his coins, pictures, and other representations he is straight. He bore a family likeness to his brother Edward, who was one of the handsomest men of his age. The Countess of Desmond, who lived to one hundred and thirty, and whose picture now graces Windsor Castle, danced with Richard in King Edward's court, and declared him the handsomest man in the room, his brother excepted. But her feeble voice, during the sway of the Tudors, was lost in the general cry against him, for none of the old historians mention it.

Dr. Johnson.—Mrs. Piozzi, in one of her writings relative to this famous man, tells the following anecdote:—"When in Wales, as they were dining with a female relation of hers, the Doctor was pressed to eat some peas, which were then considered as a rarity, as they were a species lately introduced into the country; very large, but very tender. After having eaten about one half of the dish, he was asked "if he did not think them good?" with his usual politeness, he replied, mistaking them for the common marrow-fat pea, that "they might be so for hogs." The Lady at the head of the table, justly irritated at this unprovoked attack upon her hospitality, immediately replied, Then, pray Sir, let me send you the other half.

Nasal Compliment.—When a king of Mocaranga sneezes, he is complimented by a general salute from the lungs of his subjects. It begins in the antichamber, and is echoed by those without, till it reaches the street, whence it passes with rapidity through the capital, and is returned upon the royal ear in one general chorus.

Social Economy, and the Useful Arts.

PROCEEDINGS OF PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES.

The Royal Society of London.

On Thursday the 24th of February, a paper was read from Dr. Herchell, consisting of an arranged set of observations to enable astronomers to judge of the probability of his opinion respecting the origin of stars. It is well known to most of our readers, that Dr. Herchell has discovered and described a prodigious number of nebulosities in the heavens, and that he has been induced to conclude from his observations, that these nebulosities gradually collecting together, in that way form stars. The object of the present paper is still further to elucidate and confirm this opinion. Sometimes nebulosities appear all of equal brightness, exhibiting a milky whiteness every where alike, sometimes they are brightest towards the centre, sometimes a luminous spot appears in the centre, and sometimes there is a distinct star. The Doctor conceives that these are the gradual steps of the star-making process. In like manner two stars are frequently seen with a nebulous matter between them. But it would be difficult to give a connected view of the numerous observations, which were not very intimately connected together; though they exhibit all that ingenuity and all that originality of thinking for which Dr. Herchell is so conspicuous. He showed that the light of the stars differs as much from each other as that of the planets, and he conceives the stars to be opaque globes surrounded with luminous atmospheres like the sun; and sees no reason why they may not be inha-

bited. One set of his observations seemed to be rather hostile to his hypothesis. He showed that many of the nebulae, when examined by very powerful telescopes, were found to be clusters of stars: hence a probable inference seems to be, that if our telescopes were sufficiently powerful, we should discover the whole of the nebulae to be in the same predicament.

On Thursday the third of March the remainder of Dr. Herchell's paper was read. Several nebulosities seem to have surrounded certain stars in consequence of a motion which they had acquired, and which brought them within the stars' spheres of action. Dr. H. likewise noticed clusters of stars which seem mutually to attract each other, as they are densest in the centre. These clusters are chiefly in the milky way.

On Thursday the 10th of March a paper by Mr. Sepping was read on an improvement in the mode of building ships of war. Notwithstanding the importance of our navy to Great-Britain, and the increasing scarcity and price of oak, no improvement has taken place in the construction of ships of war for the last century. Mr. Sepping in this paper described an improvement which he himself has made which adds to the strength and durability of ships, while in consequence of the advantage which it affords of using the oak of old ships, it reduces the quantity of new oak necessary for a ship of war about 4th, and saves 140 oak trees in the building of a single 74 gun ship. According to the old mode of building the different

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timbers were made to act on each other at right angles. According to the new they act obliquely. But it would be scarcely possible to convey an idea of the new method without drawings; nor indeed does the editor consider himself as sufficiently acquainted with the subject to venture upon details. Several ships have already been constructed according to the new plan; so that its comparative advantages will be put to a fair trial.

On Thursday the 17th of March, a paper by Dr. Chrichton of St. Petersburg was read on the means by which vitality is supplied to the living system.

Dr. Chrichton conceives that there is a continual waste of vitality during life, and therefore that a supply is necessary. He thinks that this vitality is furnished by the food, and believes that the food contains particles endowed with vitality, and that this vitality is neither destroyed by the destruction of the organic texture, nor by the heat to which the food is exposed. He made decoctions of camomile, feverfew, nutgalls, &c. in distilled water, put the decoctions into glass jars inverted over distilled mercury, and introduced into them oxygen gas obtained from black oxide of manganese. Numerous confervas made their appearance in these decoctions, and considerable portions of the gas were absorbed. From these experiments he draws as a conclusion, that there are two kinds of particles of matter, namely, organic and inorganic particles, and that the vitality of the first is not destroyed by boiling water. In general he found that vegetation commenced sooner when the decoction of flowers is used, and latest when that of roots. These experiments lead directly to the doctrine of equivocal generation,

and prove nothing, unless that doctrine be taken for granted. Similar experiments were long ago advanced by Girtanner in support of equivocal generation, and he modestly boasted that he had created a vegetable. I can conceive the seeds of the confervas in question to have existed in the distilled water, and to have risen with that liquid in the state of vapour. The water, to do away such an objection, ought to have been passed through a red hot tube in the state of vapour. In short, the experiments are far from decisive, and it would be a very difficult task to execute decisive experiments on such a subject.

LINNEÆAN SOCIETY.

On Tuesday the 1st of March a biographical account of Mr. James Don, curator of the botanical garden at Cambridge, was read. He appears to have been a well informed and industrious man; though his literary labours were confined to the drawing up of a catalogue.

On Tuesday the 15th of March was read a paper by Dr. Smith, the president, proving the *lepidium nudicaule* of Linnæus, to be a species of the new genus *tesdalea*, lately established by Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown had referred to it only one species, the *iberis nudicaulis* of Linnæus, which is a British plant. Dr. S. considers the *lepidium nudicaule* as a distinct plant, though resembling the other very closely. It grows at Montpelier and in the south of France.

At the same meeting there was read a description of a new species of warbler, by Dr. Trail of Liverpool. He got the skin of the bird from Brazil, and he considers it as a new species, to which he gives the name of *motacilla xanthopa*. It is chiefly distinguished by two yellow spots behind the eyes.

Dr. Trail terminated his paper with some observations on the bill of the toucan, which is well known to be of a monstrous size when compared with that of the bird. It was considered as hollow; but Dr. Trail has shewn that it contains within it a boney matter with a fine tissue of blood vessels communicating with the nasal organs of the bird. He conceives it intended to give the animal a very perfect sense of smell, in order to enable it to pick out its food in the almost impenetrable forests where it is destined to live.

WERNERIAN SOCIETY.

At the meeting on the 21st of January, Professor Jameson read the first part of a mineralogical description of the county of Fife. In this communication, he confined his observations and remarks to the country around Burntisland. The whole of this small but curious tract of country is composed of floetz and alluvial strata, and affords an admirable study for the mineralogist. Although the strata, upon the whole, are well exposed, yet their structure, extent, magnitude, position, and alternation, are not to be ascertained by a rapid examination or cursory view, but will occupy even the experienced naturalist for weeks. The floetz rocks are sand-stone, lime-stone, slate-clay, bituminous shale, clay-iron-stone, basalt, greenstone, wacke, amygdaloid, and trap-tuff. The lower and middle parts of the district are composed of an alternation of greenstone, limestone, slate-clay, &c.: the upper part is composed of trap-tuff, wacke, amygdaloid, and basalt. The sandstone rocks contain vegetable impressions and coal; and show a transition from pure quartz to sandstone;—a fact which, in connexion with others stated by Mr. Jameson, illustrates the chemical nature of

sandstone. The slate-clay presents a curious connexion with felspar,—an appearance in favour of the chemical nature of slate-clay, and of the connexion of slate-clay as a member of the felspar series. In the limestone strata are situated the well-known lime quarries of Dalgetty. The trap rocks contain veins of trap; also of sandstone, limestone, and slate-clay, and portions of slate-clay and limestone resembling fragments: all of which appearances Professor Jameson considers as chemical co-temporaneous formations; and he concluded by remarking that probably the prevalent theory of the mechanical formation of floetz rocks would be found to be less consonant to nature than the hypothesis of their chemical formation now proposed.

At the meeting 12th February, Dr. Macknight read a paper on the Cartlane Craig: a vast chasm in the sandstone rocks above Lanark, formed by the lower part or projecting shoulder of a great mountain-mass, detached from the body or upper part, and extending more than three quarters of a mile in a curved line from S. W. to N. E. with a depth of several hundred feet. To ascertain how this enormous and striking fissure has been produced is a curious geological problem; the more interesting, that the phenomena of the Cartlane Craig are such as furnish a remarkable test for trying the merits of the two theories which now divide the geological world. According to the principles of the igneous theory, a vein of trap, which traverses the strata in a direction almost perpendicular to the course of the chasm near its centre, renders it an example on a great scale of disruption and dislocation by explosion from below. On the other hand, the Cartlane Craig evidently possesses all the data requisite to form

a case of what is called in the aqueous theory, *subsidence*: an explanation which Dr. Macknight is inclined to prefer, because the trap, from the smallness of its mass, seems totally inadequate, as a mechanical power, to the effect produced; because the direction of the rent, instead of following the course of the vein, which it must have done had it owed its existence to this cause, is very nearly at right angles to that course; and because it appears on examination that the trap itself had been originally a part of the formation or mountain mass, previous to the time the rent took place.—The Carlisle sandstone belongs to the eldest of the floetz rocks. In the under part of this formation, it alternates with grey-wacke, and contains lime in calc-spar veins. Some varieties are good specimens of what Mr. Jameson considers as chemical depositions. The trap consists of compact greenstone; basalt including olivin and augit; and a substance intermediate between basalt and clinkstone.

At this meeting, the secretary read a communication from Dr. Thompson, containing a description and analysis of a specimen of

lead ore from India. It appeared to be a chemical combination of the sulphurets of lead, copper, and iron, in the following proportions.

Sulphuret of lead . .	57.269
Sulphuret of copper . .	40.850
Sulphuret of iron . .	2.190

100.309

This ore, supposing the iron to be accidental, consists of one integrant particle of sulphuret of lead combined with two integrant particles of sulphuret of copper; and hence the Doctor was inclined to consider it as a new species of lead ore, of little value however in a metallurgic point of view.

At this meeting, also, there was presented to the society a branch of *mimosa decurrens*, containing several bunches of flowers, the first time they have been produced in this country. The plant is in the fine conservatory at Milburn Tower, the seat of the Ambassador Liston; it is fifteen feet high, and has been thrown into a flowering state by the judicious management of Mr. Joseph Smaill, the gardener, who checked its growth, by cutting some of the roots, and by substituting a proportion of sand for rich earth.

METHOD OF PRESERVING VACCINE MATTER.

Dr. Thompson of Edinburgh has published the following valuable communication from Dr. Reid Clanny, of Sunderland, of an improved method of preserving Vaccine Matter.

“Permit me to detail to you a most convenient and useful manner of taking and preserving vaccine or variolous virus, which the faculty of this town have found to be much superior to any other. It is the invention of a Mr. Forman, an ingenious glass-manufacturer

upon the Wear, near Sunderland. It is in the form of a small glass ball with a tube issuing from it, very similar to a cracker, as it is called, which mischievous boys put into candles to cause an explosion. The pustule from which the virus is to be taken being punctured by a lancet in the usual manner, the small ball or bulb is to be heated at a candle so as to rarify the air within it, and after it is sufficiently warmed, the end of the little tube is to be inserted where the

lancet had made the puncture; and the virus will immediately be taken up, so as to fill the bulb. The end of the tube is now to be hermetically sealed by means of a common blow-pipe at the flame of a candle, which is a very simple process; and thus the virus may be preserved for any length of time, and sent to any distance. If for immediate

use, the tube need not be sealed, but may be secured in any convenient manner. Any requisite number of these balls may be employed, and it is proper to remark that the virus is never heated much above blood heat. I need add nothing in praise of the invention: it speaks sufficiently for itself, and has been used here for several years."

To the Editor of the Monthly Museum.

SIR,

I AM glad to perceive that one of the objects of your publication is to turn the current of public thought into the channel of utility. By doing so, you take the best method of rescuing it from the oblivion into which so many of your predecessors have fallen. In aid of the design, I beg leave to transmit you the inclosed Essay, on a subject now deservedly held in high estimation. Its intention will, I hope, make amends for its defects. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

April 10th, 1814.

AN INQUIRER.

ON THE NATURE AND IMPORTANCE OF STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

IF we estimate the value of any branch of science by the true standard, public utility, none can compare with that which is the subject of the present essay. Statistics implies inquiries connected with the general state of the country, with a view of ascertaining the degree of happiness it naturally enjoys, and the means of its future improvement. Taken in this sense, it constitutes a new department of political science, the honour of discovering and pursuing which originates in Great Britain. It has been carried to a great height in Scotland, by the persevering industry and talents of that real patriot Sir John Sinclair, who, by his statistical survey of Scotland, has, as it were, analyzed the country, has brought every townland and hamlet under the eye of the legislator, thus furnishing him with a supply of authentic materials, to be applied to any public purpose that may be deemed necessary to the general welfare. It is much to be wished that such pursuits were more at-

tended to in Ireland. Few countries possess greater natural advantages, yet its state is little known in that quarter whence its melioration must originate. An endeavour, therefore, however feeble, to turn the current of public thought to this channel, may be of use.

From the definition now given of the nature and objects of Statistics, it is evident that any inquiries relative to it must have a double tendency—one to investigate the nature of those blessings, to the enjoyment of which every member of a political society is justly entitled;—the other, to discover the means of rendering them generally attainable.

With respect to the former, man must be considered both as an individual and as one of a community. Viewed as a mere animal, the objects of life are but few; they may be confined to food, clothing, and shelter: his employment is the acquisition of these; his pleasures the enjoyment of them. He is unacquainted with

other sources of gratification; and hence we see that the life of a savage, who is but one step removed from a state of nature, is occupied wholly in providing subsistence, or in the indolent gratification of his appetites. But man is not, nor was he intended by nature to be, a solitary animal. The first great law of Providence, the propagation of the species, gives rise to a connexion which necessarily raises a little society about him, and contains the rudiments of civilized life. Civilization gives rise to a variety of new relations, whence proceeds an equal variety of pleasures, unknown and therefore unthought of before.—To increase these pleasures, and to diminish the evils that must spring up along with them, is the ultimate aim of the statistical philosopher.

The first of the pleasures of cultivated life is the union of the sexes by marriage; a connexion which, if founded on proper principles, yields more pure and exquisite gratification than any other social tie can produce. The unrestrained communication of sentiments produced by unbounded confidence, is among the greatest of its immediate pleasures. But their number and power are greatly increased, by the various endearing emotions that arise from the tender ties of parental affection; the delightful task of training up new formed beings to maturity; and the important obligation of inculcating those duties which they will hereafter be called on to perform. Such are the innumerable advantages resulting from this connexion, that the most distinguished legislators have deemed it worthy of the most serious attention, as the true foundation of political strength and social happiness.

Such was the respect paid to marriage at Athens, that all persons entrusted with the arrangement of public affairs, were obliged to be married men.

Next to the ties produced by marriage, those formed by personal friendship are to be considered. In ancient times, the bond of friendship was esteemed as something sacred, and little inferior to that of marriage. In modern days, tho' uncontrolled by law, it still maintains a high rank among the pleasures of civilized society.

The enjoyment of property is the creature, and, undoubtedly, one of the most important advantages resulting from the social tie. If the right of acquiring property had not been confirmed, man would have been without one great stimulus to industry. It has been the great means of improving and ennobling the human species. By establishing this right, it was speedily discovered, that a superfluity of property of some peculiar kind, could be raised by any individual who applied his time to its acquisition, which he could give in exchange for necessities or luxuries to the others; that the labour of a part of the society could maintain the whole population of a country; and that, in consequence, those who were not engaged in procuring the necessaries of life, could devote their time to other pursuits equally beneficial to mankind.

Hence arise the pleasures of useful occupations. As the members of any community multiply, new occupations must be invented. One part of the community will be employed in the essential occupation of procuring food, clothing, and shelter; others, in the different professions of law, divinity, and medicine; others,

in defending their fellows, by sea or land; others in commercial pursuits. Habitual attention to any of these, excites a preference for them, which gives a new spur to action. Nor, in any inquiry of this nature, are the amusements of the people to be neglected; relaxation is equally necessary to human existence; it is that which gives the zest to labour. Hence, the fine arts, and the drama, under proper restrictions, become the occupation of a part of the community, whose labours are devoted to furnishing various sources of mental relaxation to the great bulk of the population.

The last and most refined pleasure of society is that arising from political institutions; and, from a singular construction of the human mind, particularly when in a highly civilized state, few pleasures are more eagerly sought after, though none more unsubstantial. The true end of political studies should be, the melioration of society; a sentiment which, in a truly philo-
sophic mind, must be the highest gratification, and a full reward for any labour undergone in its acquisition; but, as this sentiment is far from universal, its place has been supplied by ambition, that restless desire of rising above their fellows, which few men are insensible to. Though in itself unworthy of praise, yet when it attempts to gain its end by bestowing obligations, and binding men by motives of gratitude, it unintentionally aids in furthering this great purpose; and, when otherwise directed, it frequently counteracts itself, by raising up a host of enemies, of strength sufficient to confine this spirit within bounds.

The means of enjoying these gratifications next comes under consideration. For this purpose,

a thorough knowledge of the present state of the society in which he lives, compared with that of former times, is essential. A want of this knowledge has been the great cause of failure in all attempts at internal improvement. If a farmer wishes to improve his lands, he cannot succeed, or, at best, his success will be very incomplete, unless he is well acquainted with the nature of the soil, the manner in which it has been hitherto treated, the sources whence he is to procure the manure, seed, &c. for its cultivation, the peculiarities of the climate, the quality of the stock best adapted to the soil. If a merchant hopes for success in a foreign speculation, he must ascertain the state of the markets at home and abroad, the length of the voyage, the nature of the climate and the country, besides the commodities best suited for barter; and upon the diligence of his enquiry, in a great measure, depends the amount of his returns. In like manner, the statistical philosopher can mature no well-digested plan for the improvement of society, until he has made himself master of all the sources whence it is to be drawn. His researches must be both extensive and particular:—extensive, so that no part of the region of enquiry pass unnoticed:—particular, so that nothing, however minute, escape observation. When his mind is stocked with a quantity of materials sufficiently copious, then, and not till then, is he qualified to proceed to the true occupation of a philosopher, the formation of a general plan deduced from the particulars before him, so as to construct a machine which, however complicated, may be ruled by one master-spring.

The necessary enquiries may be

arranged under a few general heads;—the geographical state of the country,—the population,—the means of subsistence,—the existing laws and political establishments,—together with a general knowledge of the language, religion, morals, customs, literature, arts and sciences.

A proper investigation into all of these subjects, without an intimate knowledge of each of which the deductions must be faulty, evidently requires an exertion too great for any one individual. Fortunately, zeal for inquiry so strongly prevails at present, that many have turned their thoughts to these pursuits; some, like hunters, for the sake of the pursuit itself; others, more laudably, for the acquisition of the object in

view. The division of labour has been the great means of raising manual occupations to their present flourishing state in Britain; the division of thought would have the same effect in the operations on the mind. It would be worth while to consider what might be accomplished by a society, which, like a great manufactory of mind, would turn the abilities of each individual into the course best calculated for him; so that each would contribute his own share, for the great master-workman to combine and arrange into perfect utility and beauty.

What has already been done, in furtherance of this great object, must be the subject of future enquiry.

(For the Monthly Museum.)

ELEMENTS OF CHYMISTRY.

SULPHUR.

IN our last number we were prevented, by stress of matter, from entering into a detail of the properties of this substance, as relating to medicine. From what we have already said, it will be found that brimstone, though classed as a simple substance, is composed of the vitriolic acid, combined with a small portion of inflammable matter: it has been so classed, only to agree with the received opinions of chemists, for it is not the business of any miscellaneous periodical work, such as ours, to prescribe laws to the whole scientific kingdom, but as unnoticed individuals of this kingdom, we avail ourselves of the privilege by which we are allowed to pass our opinions *ad libitum*. If sulphur were a simple substance it could neither be decomposed nor re-formed: disputations

on its analytic and synthetic properties would be vague and trifling. But when its parts are separated, they can be again united: this synthesis is, however, so very peculiar, that the chymists may still with some apparent degree of justice class it as they have done; for what the inflammable matter is, which enters into its composition we cannot pretend to say. If the vitriolic acid be pure, some fixed alkaline salt and a small quantity of powdered charcoal may be put with it into a close vessel, heat being then applied, sulphur is produced.

Sulphur is found in different states, sometimes pure, but more frequently combined with metallic ores. The sulphur which is found pure, is distinguished from the other by the name *sulphur vivum*; but that sold under this name, is often no more than a residuum of

the metallic sulphur after purification, as both nearly agree in appearances. The native sulphur should, however, never be employed for internal use, without having undergone the process of purification which we described in our last number but one, because it always is mixed with a quantity of arsenic.

It is a strange fact, that the violence of metallic medicines are corrected by sulphur; nay, even arsenic itself, in certain proportions, is rendered innocent; antimony, mild; and mercury, inert.

Expressed oils dissolve it more readily than the distilled: it is also soluble in the mineral petrolea. In the state of dissolution its smell is very offensive, and it impresses the tongue with a nauseous pungent taste. They do not, however, dissolve it at less than the boiling heat; and at that they take up as much sulphur as makes them thick and consistent. During this process the matter swells very much, which renders it necessary that the vessel employed should be large, and often removed from the heat; and it, at the same time, impetuously throws out an elastic vapour, which, if a free exit were not provided, would cause violent and dangerous explosions. By this process, the volatile flavour of the essential oils is much dissipated; which is entirely owing to the heat requisite for the solution. This composition of sulphur has been frequently given in dropsical affections; but in all these, as well as in most other diseases which it was employed to check, it proved more injurious than useful.

If flowers of sulphur be boiled in water, with twice their weight of quicklime, the solution is readily effected. If this solution be filtered, and exposed to the at-

mosphere, the sulphur and lime will precipitate, and can afterwards be obtained separate.

PHOSPHORUS.

The next simple combustible which we shall take notice of, is phosphorus. It is produced by the decomposition of bones of animals, in the following manner: Let a quantity of bones be calcined until they cease to smoke, or give out any smell; and let them afterwards be reduced to a fine powder. Put one hundred pints of this powder into a porcelain basin, dilute it with four times its weight of water, and add gradually (stirring the mixture after every addition) forty pints of sulphuric acid. The mixture becomes hot, and a vast number of air-bubbles are extricated. Let it stand thus for 24 hours, occasionally stirring it with a glass rod.* It is now to be poured into a porcelain basin through a linen cloth.

The liquid being thus strained, pour into it, slowly, an aqueous solution of the nitrate of lead; a white powder immediately falls to the bottom; the nitrate must be added as long as this powder continues to be deposited. Filter it now a second time. Leave the white powder which remains on the filtre, to dry, and then mix it with about one-sixth weight of pulverized charcoal. This mixture must be put into an earthen-ware retort; and the retort put into a furnace, with its beak under water. Heat must be applied gradually, till the retort is heated to whiteness. A great number of air-bubbles issue from the beak of the retort, which sometimes take fire on coming to the surface of the water. At last, a substance comes over which has the appearance of melted wax, and

* This is for the purpose of settling the acid act upon the powder.

congeals under the water. This is called *Phosphorus*.

The specific gravity of phosphorus is about 1.770, it is semi-transparent, and of a yellowish colour; when kept some time in water, it becomes opaque, and then assumes the resemblance to wax; it is insoluble in water.

It melts in a temperature of 99°. Phosphorus should always be melted under water; for its attraction

for oxygen is so great, that it could not be melted in the open air without taking fire. If air be excluded, it evaporates at 219°, and boils at 554°. On exposure to the atmosphere, it emits a white smoke which has the smell of garlic, and is luminous in the dark. The quantity of this smoke is proportioned to the temperature.

(To be continued.)

(For the Monthly Museum.)

FARMERS' CALENDAR FOR MAY.

If cattle be turned to pasture before the grass is sufficiently grown, they require a vast extent to support them. Therefore it is, that about the 12th of May is the season appointed for the discontinuation of the foddering system, which was observed through the preceding month. The yards should be well cleared, and the dung having been brought from them, should be mixed with whatever substances suit the ground on which it is to be laid. But it must be mixed for a short time prior to its being put out, as thereby it undergoes a fresh fermentation.

The earth on which the dung has been thrown during the winter, is in no degree inferior to the dung itself. The quantity of dung now produced by aggregating the products of the whole winter, is proportioned to the quantity of live stock. Each head of cattle should make from fifteen to twenty loads, and every hog, at least, ten. There is no method of manuring so cheap as this, from the yard system.

It has been supposed, that grass land should be pastured and mowed every year alternately; how far the system is beneficial, may be seen from the following observa-

tion: If the grass be thin, letting the seeds fall will materially thicken it, but if it be already sufficiently thick, or nearly so, sheep-feeding will materially benefit it. The longer sheep are fed on it the better, provided that they do not nibble up the young plants. This sheep-feeding is only preparatory to pasturing; and if cattle be not turned into it for two or three years, it will be the better.

Towards the end of the month buck-wheat may be sown; it is a very profitable crop, and especially on all land (except heavy soils) that either requires late sowing, or that you are disappointed in the design of sowing soon enough to barley. Forced late crops of barley seldom pay expences; and, in such cases, it is useful to substitute buck-wheat. Besides the culture, from the lateness of the season, which it requires, offers a good opportunity to tillage to destroy weeds, and of course the land is fine, and in better order.

The carrot crops should be hand-hoed early this month; but if that were done in April, they should now be harrowed and hand-hoed a second time in the last week. Potatoes, especially the more early

kinds, will also now require a good order to imbibe the nutritive parts from the atmosphere. In fact, hand-hoeing is required to almost all seeds which have been raised.

ON BROAD AND NARROW WHEELS FOR CARRIAGES.

COUNT RUMFORD, who, as a philosopher and friend of man, rises on a par with his illustrious countryman Franklin, has lately been engaged in a new series of experiments, on the draft of carriages with broad and narrow wheels. It is commonly considered that broad wheels, by presenting a greater surface of friction, require a greater draft; but among other applications of philosophy to common life, during the French revolution, it was ordered that all loaded carriages on the roads of France should have broad wheels. The consequence is, that the roads of France are now the best in the world; and it is found that as they are never cut up by narrow wheels, so broad wheels require less draft than narrow ones, and are now preferred all over France, by carriers of every description, as less liable to wear out, and as requiring but one fourth of the number of horses. An observation of this fact on the roads, led Count Rumford to put broad wheels, of four inch felly, to his chariot; and several months, experience in driving about Paris, has afforded a similar result as to draft, while the motion of the carriage was beyond comparison more easy and uniform. A very remarkable circumstance resulted from his varied experiments; he found a great difference in the law of the augmentation of the draft without any augmentation whatever of the velocity; which difference of draft depends not on the velocity but on the nature of

the road. When the carriage went on a rough pavement at an easy walking pace, the draft with the new wheels was but 40 pounds, but at an easy trot it became equal to 80 pounds, and at a quick trot to 120 pounds. *But upon an unpaved road, as well as in sand or gravel, the draft was always nearly the same, whatever was the pace of the horses.* This difference, without doubt, depends on the smart shocks that the carriage receives when it is drawn rapidly over a pavement; but it follows, that the softer a carriage goes, the weight and load remaining the same, the less force is necessary to draw it; and consequently, *when travelling on a great paved road, if we wish to go very fast, we must quit the paved for the unpaved side, even when this unpaved side is far from being good; but when we travel with a carriage very much loaded, and wish to save the horses, we must go at an easy walking pace upon the pavement.*

RECEIPT FOR THE ROT IN SHEEP.

Take nitre, in powder, 6 oz. ginger, fresh powdered, 4 oz. colcother of vitriol, in fine powder, 2 oz. common salt, 3½ lb. boiling water, 3 gallons; pour the water hot on the ingredients, stir them, and when new-milk warm, add to every quart of the mixture three ounces of spirits of turpentine—when you bottle it, mind and keep the mixture well stirred, otherwise the ingredients will settle—the turpentine is always put in the bottle before bottling the liquor.

1. To the person who shall plough with horses or mules, at least five inches deep, in the best manner—2 candidates.

1. John Neynoe, Esq. 201. 2. Jos. Atkinson, Esq. 101.

2. The same, except to be ploughed with bulls, oxen, or heifers.

1. Rev. Jas. Symes, 201. 2. Rich. Cotter, Esq. 101.

3. The silver cup, to be given to the person who shall plough best with any kind of cattle, was adjudged to John Neynoe, Esq. whose plough was held by John Hand.

4. To the ploughman who shall plough as in class 1st.

1. John Hand, 51. 2. Matt. Nowlan, 51.

5. To the ploughman who shall plough as in class 2d.

1. James Doyle, 51. 2. John Hickey, 51.

ADJUDICATION FOR MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

Judges—Messrs. Nowlan, Hickson, Andrews.

1. For the finest and best piece of broad cloth, not less than 35 yards, of any colour, made entirely of merino wool shorn in Ireland.

1. Nowlan, Shaw, and Co. 201. 2. Hen. Lapham, 101. 3. No claimant, 51.

2. For the best and finest piece of broad cloth, not less than 35 yards, of any colour, made entirely of wool shorn in Ireland, from sheep got by merino rams, on ewes of any other breed; or on merino ewes, by rams of any other breed.

1. Nowlan, Shaw, and Co. 201. 2. Walt. Burke, 101. 3. A. Kearney and sons, 51.

3. For the best, &c. (as before) from South Down, Ryeland, Irish, or any other sheep, without any mixture of merino blood.

1. W. Bourke, 201. 2. Richard Sullivan, 101. 3. Nowlan, Shaw, and Co. 51.

4. For the finest and best piece of Kerseymer, made entirely of wool shorn in Ireland.

1. Nowlan, Shaw, and Co. 201. 2. Richard Sullivan, 101. 3. Joseph Ormsby, 51.

5. For the finest and best piece of Pellise Cloth, made of wool shorn in Ireland.

1. Nowlan, Shaw, and Co. 201. 2 and 3, no claimants.

6. For the finest and best piece of Pantaloon Worsted Web, 24 yards

long, and 15 inches wide, made entirely of combing wool shorn and manufactured in Ireland.

1. Mr. Smith, House of Industry, 101. 2. Mr. George Fletcher, 51.

7. For the twelve finest and best pair of men's Worsted Stockings, made entirely of combing wool shorn and manufactured in Ireland.

1. Mr. Smith, 51. 2. Mr. George Fletcher, 51.

8. For the twelve finest and best pair of Men's Yarn stockings, made entirely of wool shorn and manufactured in Ireland.

1. Mr. Smith, 51. 2. no claimant.

* The above cloths, &c. were manufactured from the parcels of wool sold at the society's sale, last July.

The Society having accomplished the objects they had in view, by eight years perseverance in the foregoing Premiums, have come to a resolution that they shall not any longer be continued. They have had the effect which was expected, of having introduced and established in the country many flocks of fine woolled sheep, which cannot fail to spread by degrees over the extensive tracts of mountain pasture with which Ireland abounds, and which are at present comparatively unproductive and unprofitable.

The Society have also, by the competition for those Premiums, and particularly by this last exhibition, ascertained in the most satisfactory manner, that superfine cloths can be manufactured in Ireland from wool grown in the country. Messrs. Nowlan, Shaw, and Co. (who have a beautiful and well conducted manufactory for superfine cloths, in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny) appear from the adjudications, to have been the most successful candidates. They were the chief purchasers at the Society's Wool Sale, and out of 24 parcels of Merino Wool, which were knocked down to them, might have made a selection for a few pieces of Show Cloth, that

would have given them a remarkable superiority; but at the suggestion of the Committee, they at once agreed to employ the wool sorter of the Society, who sorted all the Merino wool purchased by them at the sale, in the ordinary way, according to the Spanish manner, into *R. F. and T.* and from these piles taken promiscuously, and in the usual mode of working foreign wool, the cloths which obtained the first premium (*viz.* the black cloth and drab Kerseymere) were manufactured; by which this important fact is established, that from the average Merino wool of this country, an average quality of superfine cloth can be produced here, equal, in the opinion of many, to any that is imported.

Messrs. Nowlan, Shaw, and Co. from having manufactured their cloths in this general manner, without any extra expense, are enabled to sell them at fair rates, and instead of holding up those exhibited at fancy prices, they expressed their wish that the purchasers might not bid beyond the real value—but whether from the excellence of the cloth, or the spirit of the auction, this was not carried into effect.

There was altogether a considerable assortment of cloths which in their respective qualities met the approbation of a numerous attendance of most respectable purchasers and spectators.

FERMOY FARMING SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notice for that purpose, the ploughing match of the Fermoy Farming Society took place on the 24th ult. in a field of Mr. George Johnson's, contiguous to the town. The day was particularly favourable, and the persons attending to behold to praise-

worthy a contention in one of the most useful arts, were numerous beyond any former occasion of the kind—Fourteen candidates appeared in the field for the premiums offered by the Society; the ground was previously marked out in lots of about a quarter of an acre each; this gave every thing the shape of regularity, and precluded the possibility of confusion. The lots were numbered, and for them the candidates drew, by the adoption of which mode no one could say there was any preference as to ground. All thus satisfied, they started precisely at eleven, and a more interesting sight was seldom exhibited. The ploughing was finished in about two hours, and so admirably was it accomplished, that it took up nearly as much time to make the adjudication. The Judges (David Reid and Richard Nason, Esqrs. and the Rev. J. W. Edgar) who had been solemnly sworn in the morning to do impartial justice, did not enter the field till the ploughing was finished, and to make the adjudication gave them no small trouble, nor did they spare their labour in holding the scale of justice. Thus were they rewarded, by having the correctness of their decision acknowledged even by the unsuccessful. The first premium, of three guineas, and a hat and ribbon, which was worn in triumph amidst a vast concourse of people into the town of Fermoy, preceded by two pipers, was awarded to Thomas Hanrakin; the second 2½ guineas, to William Condon; the third of 2 guineas, to Edward Ivas; the fourth of 1½ guinea, to M. Deluhary, and the fifth of one guinea, to A. Meade, and at the meeting held by the Society, (after the ploughing was done) John Anderson, Esq. in the chair, on the recommenda-

tion of the Judges, the Society ordered half-a-guinea to each of the nine unsuccessful candidates, as a reward for their skill and exertions. In a field adjoining the ploughed ground, there was a very respectable show of cattle of different descriptions. The Steward of Richard Gumbleton, Esq. of Castle Richard, (Mr. David Charles,) attended with his ploughman, (one of the successful ones)—he had at the show of cattle an immense bullock, and a remarkably fat cow, both fed on turnips and straw only. The President, in the name of the Society, requested his acceptance of five guineas, as a small token of their approbation of his zeal and good intention. At this meeting, there were some resolutions entered into for the relief of the working farmer, after which the meeting adjourned to the King's Arms, to dine, David Reid, Esq. in the chair, where the Treasurer, Thomas Walker, Esq. with his usual kindness and attention, had taken care, that a most excellent dinner should be provided, and where every thing was mirth, good humor and regularity—The King, Prince Regent, and several other loyal and appropriate toasts were drank, and the company separated, expressing a general wish to meet each other again on a similar occasion.

CORK INSTITUTION.

There was on Tuesday last, a respectable and full meeting of the Agricultural members of the Cork Institution, though the hurry of Assizes business prevented many from attending. Sir Augustus Warren, Bart. was called to the chair, and many resolutions were entered into, on the motions of Lord Carbery, Colonel Fitzgerald, and Thomas Warren, Esq. which are likely to promote the general im-

provement. Towards the close of the meeting it was urged that the time of the assizes is an inconvenient one for such meetings, and it was resolved that the next meeting should be on the 23d June, the day previous to the wool sale, when the members agreed to dine together. Mr. Wilkes sent a waggon, which exhibits the very ingenious improvement he has made in wheels for the inspection of the public, and there was also exhibited a threshing machine, to be worked by three horses, which shews the great ingenuity of the maker. The show of sheep took place on Thursday, the 31st March, and probably on account of the very bad weather, was much inferior to the preceding ones. Those sent were the property of Messrs. Penrose, Newenham, McCall, Crawford, and T. Hervey, and were all Merino or Merino cross, except a single South Down ram. The first premiums were adjudged to Mr. Penrose, who obtained a similar distinction last year when the competition was considerable.—Lord Carbery sent a bullock, a freemarten of the Devon breed.—Among the implements belonging to the institution, the cart sent lately by Mr. Curwen, from Workington, was generally approved.

BONE MANURE.

At Hull there is a mill constructed for the purpose of bruising and pounding bones, which are sold at 1s. 11d. per bushel, and the dust riddled therefrom, being reckoned a stronger manure, at 2s. 2d. The best of the bones are selected and sawn into pieces, for button moulds, and knife handles; and the saw-dust from the operation is particularly useful in gardens and hotbeds. It suits every vegetable, hot-house, or green-house plant, and sells at 2s. 6d. per bushel.

Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

CRITICAL CATALOGUE OF NEW BOOKS.

Patronage—by MARIA EDGEWORTH, 4 vols. 12mo. pp. 1458.

—London, Johnson & Co. 1814.

(Concluded from page 359.)

THE delineation of character constitutes Miss Edgeworth's peculiar excellence. The place to be allotted to the description of a character in historical writing, is still a point at issue. Some will have it placed at the commencement, that the reader may always refer to it, as to a standard the actions as they occur; others would postpone it to the end, making it, as it were the peroration or summary of the whole man; others again, but for what reason we know not, would place it in the middle. Miss Edgeworth usually adopts a method, seemingly more natural, certainly more gratifying, of letting the character develop itself. She merely gives the reader the clue, and allows him to enjoy the pleasure of fancying that his own ingenuity conducts him through the labyrinth. In this part of composition she seldom fails. But though she has given both here and in other writings many correct sketches of man in the simpler state of childhood or among the lower classes, she mostly excels in drawing portraits of highly polished society. In so doing, she evinces equal taste and judgment, as such pictures afford not only the greatest pleasure, but are the objects most worthy of attention. We live in a state of society which it is our duty to raise to the greatest possible height of improvement. Well written novels tend strongly to this point, by affording models to a numerous

class who cannot study the originals. Hence, though sketches of society in its under state may amuse by shewing us what we ourselves would have been, if left to uneducated nature, and may in a certain degree instruct, by shewing what we ought to avoid, the writer whose ultimate view is instruction, will direct his reader's chief attention to what is chiefly worthy to be imitated.

In the present work a great number of characters are introduced, all well drawn, and all highly finished.

The country gentleman, and the fawning underling of office, are well painted and well contrasted. But the greatest originality is displayed in the upright prime minister, persevering with a strange but not unnatural mixture of ambition and patriotism in a steady unbending line of conduct, never but in a single instance deviating from the principles of what he conceives to be sound policy. It is a doubtful point, whether he is not the real hero of the piece—if so, and we are inclined to that opinion, as he certainly stands proudly pre-eminent, we conceive it to be a new kind of merit that the hero and heroine are not married. The heroine also has many claims to admiration. Evidently intended as a model of female character, the undeviating rectitude of conduct is so happily blended with an amiable delicacy and self-shyness that she never offends by an assumption of dignity and elevation unsuitable to her sex: she is still the woman, the daughter, and the wife. Nor is she ever placed

in the critical conjuncture to which female novelists are so fond of reducing their favourites, where the scale of contending duties is so nicely balanced, that a feather turns the beam: such situations are only suitable to that species of female steadiness, which will run to the verge of propriety, conscious of being capable of curbing itself in at the shortest notice. In the subordinate characters, as may be expected, there is not much variety; one, the female intriguer, has been exhibited before. A number of young men are introduced, all of them good, but their goodness is of the same quality, and therefore excites but little interest. Indeed the number of inferior personages is so great, that it would require very extraordinary skill to vary them, so as to remove the defect without outraging probability by rendering them caricatures. They are too numerous. It is with some regret we remark, that the only clerical characters introduced are a gormandizing bishop, and a buck parson; the latter of which, by the bye, is excellent. When characters which bear upon the credit of any particular profession are introduced, it would be but justice to relieve them by contrast, otherwise, an idea insinuates itself into the reader's mind, derogatory to the whole profession. Her former writings fully demonstrate that it could not have been this writer's design to include an entire class of society in one sweeping clause of condemnation. The church, we own, wants much weeding, yet still there are some plants, that do honor to the soil from which they derive their nourishment.—The native Irishman, the adopted favourite of the Edgeworth family, has not been forgotten; and, with a de-

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gree of forbearance, highly creditable to her judgment, only enough is given to gratify without wearying the reader.

Of the sentiments and style, little need be said; they are similar in most respects to those which have already been received with general approbation: the former are always pure, the latter always chaste. Yet we cannot but express a wish, that some stale jokes had been omitted. They are to be found in every common jest book; and though but few, cannot but excite a feeling of regret that they should have been suffered to sully the pages of a book otherwise, as to these points, immaculate.

There are, as usual among the former writings of this authoress, many useful practical hints interspersed through every part, one only of which we shall insert here, because the application of it may relieve some of our friends from a persecution the most common, the most annoying, though the most trifling that goodness or politeness is exposed to. It relates to persons who are extremely fond of talking, otherwise called *provers*. "It was Mr. Percy's policy to allow lady Jane full liberty to finish all she wished to say, without interruption, for when people are interrupted, they imagine they have much more to add. Let them go on, and they come to the end of their sense, and even of their words, sooner than they or you could possibly expect."

Miss Edgeworth's former writings are so generally known, that we should deem ourselves guilty of an improper intrusion on our reader's time, by giving many extracts, in order to confirm what we have now said. Indeed both as to style and sentiment, she always maintains

such a well regulated equality, never offending the taste by the former, nor the judgment by the latter, that little new light can be thrown on these points by any remark at present. The following description of a horse-race, however, will prove that she does not always stand in need of a low born Irishman to heighten the effect of her humorous description:

There was to be a famous match between Col. Hanton's High-blood, and squire Burton's Wildfire. With all imaginable care, anxiety, and solemnity, these important preparations were conducted. At stated hours Col. Hanton, and with him Buckhurst, went to see Highblood rubbed down, and fed, and watered, and exercised, and mounted, and rubbed down, and littered. Next to the horse, the rider, Jack Giles, was to be attended to with the greatest solicitude. He was to be weighed—and starved—and watched—and drugged—and sweated—and weighed again, and so on in daily succession; and harder still, through this whole course he was to be kept in humor.—“None that ever served man or beast,” as the stable-boy declared, “ever worked harder for their bread, than his master and his master’s companion did this week for their pleasure.”

At last the great, the important day arrived—and Jack Giles was weighed for the last time in public, and so was Tom Hand, squire Burton’s rider—and Highblood and Wildfire were brought out; and the spectators assembled in the stand, and about the scales, were all impatient, especially those who had betted on either of the horses.—And—Now Hanton!—now Burton!—now Highblood!—now Wildfire!—now Jack Giles!—and—now Tom Hand!—reounded on all sides.—The gentlemen on the race ground were all on tip-toe in their stirrups. The ladies in the stand stretched their necks of snow, and nobody took notice of them.—Two countrymen were rode over and nobody took them up.—Two ladies fainted, and two gentlemen betted across them. This was no time for nice observances.—Jack Giles’s spirit began to flag—and Tom Hand’s judgment to tell—Highblood on the full stretch, was within view of the winning-post, when Wildfire, quite in wind, was put to his speed by the judicious Tom Hand—he sprang forward, came up

with Highblood—passed him—Jack Giles strove in vain to regain his ground—Highblood was blown, beyond the power of whip or spur—Wildfire reached the post, and squire Burton won the match hollow.

The only other extract which we shall offer to our readers, is introduced not only for the purpose already alluded to, but to point out the writer’s sentiments on a practice which, in the mind of every real friend to his country, must be ever considered as an anomaly in the British constitution. It is put in its true light, by shewing how a custom which we think lightly of, because daily presented to us, would be received by an intelligent foreigner, coming over to England, full of theoretical visions of British liberty.

Whilst I was looking at my watch, and regretting my lost morning, a gentleman, whose servant had really been pressed, came up to speak to the captain, who was standing beside me. The gentleman had something striking and noble in his whole appearance; but his address and accent, which were those of a foreigner, did not suit the fancy of my English captain, who, putting on the surly air, with which he thought it for his honour, and for the honour of his country to receive a Frenchman, as he took the gentleman to be, replied in the least satisfactory manner possible, and in the short language of some seamen, “your footman’s an Englishman, sir; has been pressed for an able-bodied seaman—which I trust he’ll prove—he’s aboard the tender—and there he will remain.”—The foreigner, who, notwithstanding the politeness of his address, seemed to have a high spirit, and to be fully sensible of what was due from others to him, as well as from him to them, replied with temper and firmness. The captain, without giving any reason or attending to what was said, reiterated.—“I am under orders, sir, I am acting according to my orders—I can do neither more or less—the law is as I tell you, sir.

“The foreigner bowed submission to the law, but expressed his surprise that such should be the law in a land of liberty.—With admiration he had heard, that by the

English law and British constitution, the property and personal liberty of the lowest, the meanest subject, could not be injured or oppressed by the highest nobleman in the realm, by the powerful minister, or even by the king himself.—He had always been assured that the king could not put his hand into the purse of the subject or take from him the value of a single penny; that the sovereign could not deprive the meanest of the people, unheard, untried, uncondemned, of a single hour of his liberty, or touch a single hair of his head,—he had always, on the continent, heard it the boast of Englishmen, that when even a slave touched English ground he was free, “yet now, to my astonishment,” pursued the foreigner,—“what do I see?—a free-born British subject returning to his native land, after an absence of some years, unoffending against any law, innocent, unsuspected of any crime; a faithful domestic, an excellent man, torn from the midst of his family, dragged from that castle his home, put on board a king’s ship unused to hard labour, condemned to banishment and perhaps to death! Good heavens! in all this where is your English liberty? Where is English justice; and the spirit of your English laws?”

“And who the devil are you, sir?” cried the captain, “who seem to know so much and so little of English law?”

“My name, if that be any consequence, is count Albert Altenburgh.”

“Altenburgh!” repeated the captain, “that’s not a French name:—Why! you are not a Frenchman!”

“No, sir; a German.”

“Ha, ha!” cried the captain,

suddenly changing his tone.—“I thought you were not a Frenchman, or you could not talk so well of English law, and feel so much for English liberty.—And now then, since that’s the case, I’ll own to you frankly, that in the main, I am of your mind—and as for my own particular share, I’d as lief the Admiralty had sent me to hell, as have ordered me to press on the Thames—but my business is to obey my orders, which I will do by the blessing of God—so good morning to you—as to law, and justice, and all that, talk to him,” said the captain pointing to me with his thumb over his left shoulder, as he walked off hastily,

“Poor fellow!” said I—“this is the hardest part of a British captain’s duty, and so he feels it.”

“Duty!” exclaimed the Count, “duty! pardon me for repeating your word—but can it be his duty?—I hope I did not pass proper bounds in speaking to him; but now he is gone, I may say to you, sir,—to you, who if I may presume to judge from your countenance, sympathize in my feelings—this is a fitter employment for an African slave merchant, than for a British officer—the whole scene which I have just beheld there on the river, on the banks, the violence, the struggles I have witnessed there, the screams of the women and children—it is not only horrible, but in England incredible! Is it not like what we have heard of on the coast of Africa with detestation,—what your humanity has there forbidden—abolished?—and is it possible that the cries of those negroes across the Atlantic, can affect your philanthropists’ imagination whilst deaf to the cries of your countrymen!—I think I hear them still!”—said the count with a look of unaffected horror. “Such a

scene I never before beheld—I have seen it; and yet I cannot believe I have seen it in England."

"I acknowledged that the sight was terrible: I could not be surprised that the operation of pressing men for the sea service, should strike a foreigner as inconsistent with the notions of English justice and liberty, and I admired the energy of strength and feeling which the count shewed; but I defended the measure as well as I could, on the plea of necessity."

"Necessity!" said the count—"pardon me if I remind you that necessity is the tyrant's plea."

"I mended my plea, and changed necessity into utility, general utility. It was essential to England's defence—to her existence—she could not exist without a navy, and her navy could not be maintained without a press-gang—as I was assured by those who were skilled in the affairs of the navy."

"The count smiled at my evident consciousness of the weakness of my concluding corollary, and observed, "that by my own statement, the whole argument depended on the assertions of those who maintained, that a navy could not exist without a press-gang." He urged this no further, and I was glad of it; his horses and mine were at this moment come up, and we both rode to town together."

We have quoted the sentiments here expressed at length, as they are those of a family of undoubted loyalty—a word meaning, as we believe it does, attachment to the acting government, as being the agents thro' whom the constitution exerts itself, joined, as it must be in the true meaning of the word, to a zealous and active energy to employ every lawful means for the general improvement of the country. We believe them to be the

sentiments of every man of *real* loyalty, had he the courage to avow them.

Such are the opinions we have formed of a novel which has excited no little interest—concise, as the nature of our miscellany requires, but, we trust, correct, and certainly impartial, uninfluenced by any motive but an unwillingness, hard to be overcome, of pointing out any defects in the composition of one who is an honour to herself, to her family, to her country, and to human nature. The summary of our deductions is this, that though deficient in the general interest which constitutes the soul of novel writing, it possesses in the details, considered abstractedly from the whole, most of the qualifications which constitute good writing.

Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen, a Satire. 8vo. pp. 65.—MILLIKEN, Dublin.

THIS is one of the many trifles which an unhappy mixture of political and theological zeal gives rise to, particularly in seasons of public agitation. We have read it without pleasure, and descant upon it with reluctance. It is written with an obvious tendency to irritate the feelings of one part of the population of this country, which, though oppressed, is powerful; and to nourish the prejudices of the other, on whose minds it would be much better to impress the wholesome truth that the noblest display of superiority is conciliation. The object of the poem seems intended to prove that false religion is the great bane of political happiness, that the catholic religion is the worst of all religions, and the Irish catholic the worst of all catholics. It is, however, some satisfaction to the lover of internal concord,

that this doctrine is inculcated in such a manner as not to produce much harm. The venomous quality of the dose is too undisguised, and the vehicle in which it is administered, of too coarse a texture to give reason for thinking that it will be tasted by many.

The writer, apparently apprehensive of the insufficiency of his rhymes, has thought proper to repeat himself in prose. After expatiating in terms of laudable severity on the fashionable mode of swelling out a book by a bulky appendage entitled "*Notes*" he improves upon the example set him by his rhyming predecessors, by prefixing to a very copious collection of notes, an "*Introduction to the notes*," which occupies almost as many pages as what it is intended to introduce.

We shall quote but a single extract, short indeed, but fully sufficient to demonstrate the political sentiments he wishes to inculcate. In so doing we feel that we do not deviate from the rule laid down by us at our commencement, of abstaining from discussions commonly called political or religious. From party spirit, we trust, we shall always keep ourselves clear, nor shall our pages be ever defiled by being rendered the vehicle of the sentiments of any set of men confederated for the purpose of securing to themselves a monopoly of political superiority or religious ascendancy. But we should conceive ourselves ill deserving of a share of the blessings of the constitution under which we live, did we remain inactive when we see a blow raised, however weak the hand that aims it, at the vitals of that constitution.—The words are as follow:—"No political speech making, no self-constituted assem-

blies! no public discussions of state affairs, save only in the legitimate legislature.—Little has he imbibed of the spirit of the constitution who conceives that the discussion of state affairs is to be confined to the legislature; how would he lay that constitution, which allows him liberty to vent such a libel against itself, were parliament the only judge of public men and public measures. The most despotic ruler need ask no other principle than this to lay the liberties of a nation prostrate at his feet. On the contrary, it is the chief pride and security of our constitution, that every man has a right both privately and publicly to discuss every proceeding of the legislature. The right of expressing his sentiments on every act of the government (called by this author, *political speech-making*) and the right of meeting his fellow-citizens to communicate his sentiments to them, and hear theirs in turn, (here called self-constituted assemblies) these two rights are the great points on which our ancestors at the glorious era of the revolution, rested the liberty of the subject, and the consequent stability of the empire.

We are conscious of having given this work more attention than it merits. Every true lover of his country will judge us by our motives. We shall now dismiss it with but one remark more. The writer, in concluding, lays it down as a principle, that "*versification differ so much from other ingenious labours, that the more pains they cost, generally the worse they are.*" If so, we cannot but feel some compassion for this writer, for his poem must have cost him *very great pains indeed*.

O'Donnel; a National Tale, by Lady Morgan, (late Miss Owen-son,) 3 vols. 12mo. pp. 933.—COLBURN, London.

MADAME de GENLIS shrewdly remarks, that an authoress who wishes to obtain credit for the genuineness of her literary compositions, ought to be careful not to suffer any of her friends of the other sex to interfere in any manner with her writings. The good-natured world, who in matters of taste are generally contented to join in the cry, are sure to be led by the dictates of the leader of the literary pack, and as these are of the ruling cast, who too often consider the exertion of female talents; an infringement on their prerogative, an intrusion, as it were, of the inferior and degraded part of the population into the pale of the mental constitution, they are but too ready to seize upon every pretence to drive them back into their former deserts; to stifle, when in their power, and when not, to depreciate. We were led to this train of thought from observing that the whole of the present essay, viewed in every point in which a literary composition can be examined, is so totally different from the former productions of the same pen, that we are almost tempted to think that the spirit of matrimony had insinuated itself into a region not its own—that the mystic charm of “love, honour and obey” had passed the circle of the dull and servile realities of real life, and extended its influence into the uncontrolled regions of imagination. Curbing, however; our propensity to draw unfavourable conclusions when unconfirmed by any evidence but that of stubborn facts we shall proceed to consider O'Donnel as proceeding solely from the pen of its professed au-

thoress, and draw our conclusions accordingly.

In order to form a fair judgment of the merits of a writer, we must ascertain his motives. These are, given in the preface in the writer's own words; in her own words therefore shall they be communicated to the reader.

Literary fiction, whether directed to the purpose of transient amusement, or adopted as an indirect medium of instruction, has always in its most genuine form exhibited a mirror of the times in which it is composed; reflecting morals, customs, manners, peculiarity of character and prevalence of opinion. Thus, perhaps, after all, it forms the best history of nations, the rest being but the dry chronicles of facts and events, which in the same stages of society occur under the operation of the same passions, and tend to the same consequences.

But though such be the primary character of fictitious narrative, we find it, in its progress, producing arbitrary models, derived from conventional modes of thinking among writers, and influenced by the doctrines of the learned, and the opinions of the refined, Ideal beauties, and ideal perfections, take the place of nature, and approbation is sought, rather by a description of what is not, than a faithful portraiture of what is. He, however, who soars beyond the line of general knowledge and common feelings, must be content to remain within the exclusive pale of particular approbation. It is the interest, therefore, of the novelist, who is, *par état*, the servant of the many, not the minister of the few, to abandon pure abstractions, and “thick coming fancies” to philosophers and to poets; to adopt, rather than create; to combine, rather than invent; and to take nature and manners for the grounds and grouping of works, which are professedly addressed to popular feelings and ideas.

Influenced by this impression, I have for the first time ventured on that style of novel, which simply bears upon the “flat realities of life.”

We have given the passage at length, in hopes that the reader's intelligence may supply the want of ours; for, we confess, in the “flat reality” of plain prose, that we do by no means comprehend the writer's meaning, and where

we have reason to think we have caught a glimpse of it, we feel inclined to controvert her conclusions. We cannot agree with her in thinking "literary fiction to form the best history of nations," nor can we conceive it possible for the novelist to entertain or instruct, who does not "take nature and manners for the grounds and groupings of his works." The probability of fiction consists in taking nature in general for our guide, when soaring above her sphere into the regions of romance, the manners and opinions of the age into which we transport ourselves must be her substitute.

Passing over a subject which gives rise to much speculation, equally entertaining and instructive, we must proceed to introduce the hero to our readers. The story, though extended through three volumes, is short and little varied by incidents; the development of character, which seems to be the main object, being intended to supply the want of action. The first volume is occupied by the account of the excursion of a fashionable English party to the Giant's Causeway; the larger portion of the second and third, in a visit to the house of a woman of quality in England.

The first personage to whom we are introduced is a bishop, who had obtained his elevation to that exalted station from the humble capacity of an English private tutor, by the all-powerful influence of *boozing*. Although a combined feeling of sorrow and indignation cannot but arise on recollecting that such things should be, we cannot condemn the writer who records them as they are. The opinion formed by many on the other side of the water, of this country, is not badly hinted at, in an ex-

pression used in a congratulatory letter to this same bishop on his elevation, and his answer—"she talks with great delight of her son, and, considering the care you took of his education, she might have done something better than placing you in a poor bishopric in the north of Ireland,"—answered thus in the true spirit of the humility of a modern prelate—"I trust I was contented with my former state; nor indeed was an Irish bishopric, with so small a revenue and such limited patronage, an object greatly to be coveted." In the palace of this *humble unambitious* bishop are collected the party already alluded to, the principal personage of which is a Lady Singleton, intended as a specimen of a person smitten with the spirit of improvement—"Oh, my dear bishop, what a country! what room for change and improvement! or rather what a necessity for a total *bouleversement* of every thing. I have done a little; that is, I have undone every thing: but, for the present, I shall not have time to complete any thing." Her plans, if not completely arranged, are, at least, numerous enough. She is engaged, at the same time, in a canal from *Ballynogue* to Dublin, in curing her husband's favourite mare of a disorder which no one ever discovered but herself and her under agent, in opening a school on the Lancasterian plan with some little improvements of her own, in introducing the use of wooden shoes instead of brogues among the peasantry, in raising an additional company to the *Ballynogue* legion, in cutting a new road through an impassible bog, with several objects of minor importance, in all which she is assisted by the labours of a gentleman, of that species of gentleman whose

existence here Ireland has such reason to rue; an inferior revenue officer who, by the courtesy of the country and his own assumption of *loyalty*, or, as Lady Singleton expresses it in the true cant of English prejudice, "an amazing safe person, quite on the *right side*," is allowed the privilege of sitting at the table of a country gentleman, and of railing at the country which gives him bread, and at the people from whose pittance is subtracted the wages that supports his arrogance. The other parties in this assembly, although their characters are led in review before us, least we should mistake what they were intended for, have little to arrest us. Indeed we have strongly to object to this mode of character painting. It is too like the awkward device of a country artist, who, when he had finished a picture for a sign-post, had the precaution to write under it "*This is a cock.*" If the peculiarities of character gradually unfold themselves, as ought to be the case, through the course of the narration, such a previous notification is useless. We cannot also avoid remarking, that there is scarcely a person worthy of imitation in the entire number, and this remark, we are sorry to add, in a great measure extends itself to the whole story. One of the party thus assembled, in a fit of thoughtless levity, proposes an excursion to the Giant's Causeway, and the rest, eager to supply the vacuity of thought with any thing like it, tired of themselves and of each other, instantly adopt it, and as instantly is the scheme executed. Men, some surly philosopher remarks, are but grown children; if so, surely people of fashion are spoiled grown children. Doomed to the curse of having every fancy

gratified almost before it can form itself into a wish, the mind stagnates from want of agitation. Here we are introduced to two characters, both so frequent, so necessary an appendage in plays and novels, that they can scarcely be deemed new characters, a Connaught Irishman and an Ulster Irishman, each, however, very well drawn, and with every characteristic of his peculiar situation. The former a strong though broad specimen of the prototype, so often exhibited to the public from the days of Farquhar to the present; the other almost a Scotchman. We shall not trouble our readers with any extract, but pass on to the person who is the hero of the piece, and from whom it takes its name. In one part of the narration he is introduced as giving an account of himself and his immediate progenitors, which we shall here quote as a specimen of the writer's general style and mode of thinking, as well as to convey an idea of an Irish Catholic gentleman of the present day.

"—The Abbé O'Donnel distinguished himself in the diplomacy of Spain. His services, however, though less known than felt, were marked rather by their success than their recompense."

"It is lamentable," said Mr. Glentworth, "that talents, so rarely found, should be employed in the service of any country but their own."

"True," said O'Donnel, "it is indeed lamentable, destructive to the country and fatal to the individual. But to command the services of genius, it must be unrestricted. It is the equal right, the equal hope, shining on all alike, which gives vigor to ability, and a right direction to the vague impulses of ambition. Sink the individual in the scale of social consideration, withdraw from him the natural motives which should give strength to resolution and energy to action, and you banish or degrade him; he remains at home, alternating between the torpor of disgraceful indolence, and the wildness of sullen disaffection; or he retires to other countries

to offer those talents, those energies to foreign states, for which he finds no smart at home. Like the liquid element, the human mind flows cloudy and polluted through narrow and prescribed channels, and derives its brilliancy, its purity, its wholesomeness and its utility alone from the freedom of its course, and the agitation of its own natural and unrestrained motions.

"To this alternative of idleness or banishment were the gentlemen of Ireland reduced by religious disqualifications, at a period when the original of that picture, (the Abbé O'D.) accompanied by a younger brother, bid adieu to the land of his fathers.—"

The narration then proceeds to tell how the latter of these brothers fell gloriously in a foreign service, and the former, who had embraced a clerical life, after a series of ill-rewarded services in a foreign court, returned home after 30 years absence, to end his days in the bosom of his family.

"There was at the period to which I allude a penal statute in force, which struck at once against the law of God and man, and tore asunder the holy bond, which forms the type of every human institution—the tie of filial and parental love. By this law it was enacted that the son of a Catholic parent, by conformity to the established church, could legally possess himself of the property of his family, and for ever alienate it (when so gained) from the rightful heirs. A crime thus sanctioned did sometimes, not often, find its motive in a sordid selfishness of human depravity. Oh! then many a blessed tie was rent asunder—many a grey head was bowed with shame and sorrow to the grave. The offence was neither solitary nor unproductive: brother raised his hand against brother."—He paused again in emotion, and again proceeded:

"In a word, such was the event which hailed the Abbé's return to his country. The youngest of his two nephews had abjured a faith which only entailed misfortune, and reaped the fruits of his apostasy by taking the letter of the law, and leaving his family and its natural heir destitute; who, maddened with the double wrongs of himself and his infant son, gave vent to nature's bitterest indignation. The brothers fought—fratricide was added to apostasy, and the survivor, not able to ap-

pear on the scene of his crimes, left his country for ever.

"He who was thus at once bereaved of property and life was—my father!"

The story continues by telling how, in a short time, O'D. was reduced to such distress by the villainy of an attorney, as to be a second time driven to the necessity of earning his bread by his sword, in the service of a foreign state, but at the eve of his departure he receives a note, enclosing two bills for £1000 each, with the following laconic inscription:

"Use it freely, for it is your own; use it discreetly, for it is a woman's gift." Instantly he determines to discover his generous benefactor, in order to return a gratuity of which his high spirit could not brook the acceptance. He proceeds to London, and there is introduced to two new and singular characters, the one a whimsical woman of quality, whom we candidly confess we know not what to make of; the other, a person of no small notoriety, as she is destined to be the future bride of O'Donnel; one, who after having first passed in review as a stupid Italian governess, now suddenly beams forth the animated, volatile, romantic, generous and sensible Duchess of Beaumont. As to the probability of the transformation we attempt to raise no scruples. In England, the land of wealth and eccentricity, such examples are not altogether unknown, and therefore are fair game for the writer of men and manners; but as to the character of the lady herself, both in the sentiments she is made to convey and the circumstances in which she is placed, from her first change from the governess, to her last, into the bride of O'Donnel, we feel inclined to pause. The manner in which their acquaintance is refined into mutual affection on both

sides, savours too much of the romance of eighteen and two-and-twenty to be palatable to the calculator of dates, who reflects that the lady must be not a little above the latter age, and the gentleman full six-and-thirty.

On the whole, the characters appear to be too highly coloured, an affectation of refinement, a kind of wire-drawing of imagination pervades the whole. The want of a sufficient extent of plot to carry the attention through three volumes is attempted to be supplied by eccentric speeches, eccentric characters, and eccentric situations; but there are limits even to eccentricity. O'Donnel himself, though the best drawn character in the piece, has something of this defect. He borders closely on a caricature of what he is intended to represent; the likeness is striking, but the defects are magnified. His servant, the Connaught Irishman, is perhaps the most natural picture in the whole, and would meet our entire approbation, were there less of him. Vulgarity, even though seasoned with

those amiable peculiarities, which ever will give a zest to the true low-born Irishman, cannot long be palatable.

The style is much purer and more natural than any of Lady M's. former productions. We must however, enter our protest against the never ceasing torrent of French terms, made more difficult as being mostly used in a kind of mongrel fashionable phraseology. She ought either to restrain this display of learned trifling, or admit the plain English reader to a participation of sense as well as sound, by means of a glossary at the end. For the same reason we object to the epicurean dissertations both as to their length and depth. An epicure may for a moment be ridiculous, but immediately becomes a wearisome and disgusting animal. We conceive that a lady's delicacy of taste and selection of companions would not appear to greater disadvantage did she display a more limited acquaintance with the dialect of the *Almanac des Gourmands*.

(For the Monthly Museum.)

ESSAYS ON THE MERITS OF THE GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICS.

No. I.

*Indignor quidquam rependi, non quia crasse
Compositum illepidè putetur, sed quia nuper,
Nec veniam antiquis, sed laudem ac præmia posci.*

Hor. ep. 2: lib. 2. l. 76.

In this epistle, Horace successfully combats an opinion, which, whether it proceed from indolence, incapacity, or envy, has ever prevailed among men. He complains of the undue preference given by his cotemporaries to those, whom we may term their *black-letter* poets, and points out the injustice as well as impolicy of such conduct.

The charge of injustice he establishes by shewing, that the

merits of the ancient writers were much over-rated; and in pointing out the unamiable source of this partial judgment, he by implication inflicts a heavy censure.

*Jam Saliare Numæ carmen qui laudat, & illud,
Quod mecum ignorat, solus vult
scire videri,
Ingenuis non ille favet plaudisque
sepulcris,
Nostra sed impugnat, nos nostraque;
lividus odit.*

He, to whom Numa's hymns appear
divine,
Altho' his ignorance be great as mine,
Not to the illustrious dead his ho-
mage pays,
But envious robs the living of their
praise.

The impolicy of this conduct
he points out thus :

Quod si tam Gravis novitas invis-
fuisse,
Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus?
aut quid haberet,
Quod legeret terearetque viritum pub-
licus usus?

Did Greece, like us, her moderns
disregard,
How had we now possess'd one an-
cient bard?

The feelings here combated by Horace, it will be allowed, are common to every age in which writers have had existence; and so extensive is their influence, as nearly to discourage any attempt at opposition to them. Yet let us consider, what may have been the effect of Horace's spirited justification on the mind of the Roman public. Good sense aided by address must ever prevail. With the literary republic Horace must have possessed influence through these qualifications, and the consulta of such a body must have effected a general acquiescence. We may see too, what powerful effects have been produced among ourselves by authors, who have exerted themselves to direct the judgment and improve the taste of their cotemporaries. What has been done, may be done—and with the conviction of this, it is the duty of every one, who considers himself sufficiently qualified, to exert himself, and endeavour to correct, as far as his powers extend, the false judgments of the age. This is a duty to himself as well as to others.

The extravagant veneration with which the Greek and Roman clas-

sics are regarded among us, is the intended object of this address; and we may be safely indulged with permission to adapt this passage of Horace, "*parce detortum*," as descriptive of the notions to be combated.

The Greek and Roman classics are our *antiqui*. We equally reverence them, and affect to see nothing equal to them. In addition to the motives ascribed by Horace to his cotemporary praisers of the ancients, we have the pride of learning, the self-sufficiency engendered by the notion, that the knowledge of Latin and Greek is wisdom, and judgment, and taste, and discernment.

Seduced by this from the straight road, we wander into the tortuous path of error. We are unjust to our cotemporaries, by undervaluing their labours; we, perhaps, prove unjust to ourselves, by sanctioning an unfavourable opinion of labours in which we may ourselves be one day engaged: and, in the natural progress of the human mind, having decided on a preference of the ancients, we search diligently for perfections to justify our decisions, and commencing in prejudice we end with injustice:—for we learn at length to extol the very defects of a classical writer.—

"*Veluti Balbinum polypus Hagnæ*"

Nothing can more strikingly exemplify this, than the eagerness with which modern writers are sifted and *boulted*, in order to detect their errors, while these eager writers seem at once to lose their name and nature on turning to a classic. Violations of grammatical principles, which in moderns would call down all the vengeance of the critic, in an ancient are excused—nay, not only excused, but justified and dignified. Enallage, Antipthesis, Hysteron-pro-

sides, savours too much of the romance of eighteen and two-and-twenty to be palatable to the calculator of dates, who reflects that the lady must be not a little above the latter age, and the gentleman full six-and-thirty.

On the whole, the characters appear to be too highly coloured, an affectation of refinement, a kind of wire-drawing of imagination pervades the whole. The want of a sufficient extent of plot to carry the attention through three volumes is attempted to be supplied by eccentric speeches, eccentric characters, and eccentric situations; but there are limits even to eccentricity. O'Donnel himself, though the best drawn character in the piece, has something of this defect. He borders closely on a caricature of what he is intended to represent; the likeness is striking, but the defects are magnified. His servant, the Connaught Irishman, is perhaps the most natural picture in the whole, and would meet our entire approbation, were there less of him. Vulgarity, even though seasoned with

those amiable peculiarities, which ever will give a zest to the true low-born Irishman, cannot long be palatable.

The style is much purer and more natural than any of Lady M's. former productions. We must however, enter our protest against the never ceasing torrent of French terms, made more difficult as being mostly used in a kind of mongrel fashionable phraseology. She ought either to restrain this display of learned trifling, or admit the plain English reader to a participation of sense as well as sound, by means of a glossary at the end. For the same reason we object to the epicurean dissertations both as to their length and depth. An epicure may for a moment be ridiculous, but immediately becomes a wearisome and disgusting animal. We conceive that a lady's delicacy of taste and selection of companions would not appear to greater disadvantage did she display a more limited acquaintance with the dialect of the *Almanac des Gourmands*.

(For the Monthly Museum.)

ESSAYS ON THE MERTS OF THE GREEK AND ROMAN CLASSICS

No. I.

Indignor quidquam reprimi, non quia crasse
Compositum illepidè putetur, sed quia nuper,
Nec veniam antiquis, sed laudem ac præmia posci.

Hor. ep. 2: lib. 2. l. 76.

In this epistle, Horace successfully combats an opinion, which, whether it proceed from indolence, incapacity, or envy, has ever prevailed among men. He complains of the undue preference given by his cotemporaries to those, whom we may term their *black-letter* poets, and points out the injustice as well as impolicy of such conduct.

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mage pays,
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fuisse,
Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus?
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teron, and twenty such fine names have been framed, to give dignity to error, and that, if the ancient must fall, he may, like Cæsar, fall with due decency.

To a person freed from truly classical prejudices, the ancients will appear in many instances so absurd in their expressions, as to exhibit the passionate admiration of their favourers in a singular point of view. For instance, what can be much more clumsy, than this expression from Lucian in his *Charon*: τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔχει ἐν αἵματι αἰμάτων; "He shall have his head in a vessel of blood,"—this is said of a person, whose head, it was foretold, should be cut off and thrown into the vessel. Again in his *Nigrinus*: μὴν φωνὴ δι' ὀφθαλμοὺς παύει; ὡς δὲ τὰς βίβας πρᾶνται, τὴν ἐν ταῖς διαδυσταῖς, λεγόν, &c. If an Irishman were to say of a man, that he never spoke a word of truth all his life, except in his will,—that is, *after his death*, all England would re-echo from the Tweed to Land's-end. But it is found embalmed and sanctioned by classic use. Menippus too is introduced, saying, ἑνὶ ἐλπίσιν μόνος τὰς ἄλλας κτείσθαι. "I alone of the other passengers did not weep; and, by the bye, this faulty expression occurs so repeatedly in Greek authors, that I suppose it will be excused by asserting it to be an idiom!!! This awkwardness is to be paralleled in the very first paragraph of the Introduction to Mickle's *Lusind*. The passage runs thus—"if a concatenation "of events," &c,—be of the first importance in the civil "history "of mankind, the *Lusind* of all "other poems challenges," &c. The fault here remarked is too usual in common conversation; and should never be admitted into what is intended for correct com-

position. Shall we not be surprized too at Homer's stumbling? Hector says to Paris—

Αἰδ' ὀφείλες τ' ἀγῶνος τ' ἐμῆς ἀγαμέης
τάπητι καθῆναι.

On this I shall observe in the words of another:—"Hector is here made to express a wish, that Paris had never been born, and had never been married.—The reader will observe the precaution used by Homer; a precaution, that would have done honour to a special attorney; the non-existence of Paris would not have been sufficient to satisfy Hector, unless he were to remain during this state of non-existence in a state of celibacy also."

To omit other instances of absurdity in expression, I shall add but one more from Herodotus:—Θουσι μὴ καὶ ἄλλα πρὸς αὐτῷ. He is describing a custom among the Massagetæ, with whom, he says, it was an established custom, when a man was grown old, "to put him to death and other sheep with him;" just as a lady will sometimes talk of herself and another gentleman.

Among the scholars in England, so proud of their intimate acquaintance with the Greek classics; we find no sense of these absurdities; or if they do feel them, they either are studiously silent on the subject, or perhaps, with much propriety, consider them as faults, but arising from the imperfection of our faculties, and not of magnitude sufficient to be noticed.—Whatever be the reason, may it not be justly asked, why similar faults do not meet with similar indulgence in the case of their Irish fellow subjects. A reviewer will pass unheeded the following blundering title of a French publication, "*Lettres inédites de Voltaire*."

He will himself translate it; "The shall pass without a comment; unpublished Letters of Voltaire," but not so any accidental inaccuracy of an Irishman, who not only smarts for his own blunders, but scholar* shall say of the Δ , that it is dragged in on account of the is *always triangular, though often rounded at one angle, and this*

(For the Monthly Museum.)

GENERAL VALANCEY'S GREEN BOOK.

THE lover of Irish Antiquities must be pleased with any anecdote of so successful a labourer in that almost inexhaustible mine: the lover of Ireland must be still more so with a memorial, however slight, of a man who has rendered such essential service to this country. The little anecdote now to be mentioned, exhibits a wonderful instance of the zeal and perseverance of this venerable character.

The book of which we wish to give a short account, is a compilation of the titles of the records of Ireland, called by the General himself his *IRISH HISTORICAL LIBRARY*. It is a thick folio in manuscript, and contains a catalogue of all the manuscripts and printed books relating to Ireland, arranged in alphabetical order, one side of every leaf being allotted to the manuscript, the opposite to the printed publications. It is entirely written by himself, and contains a number of notes and remarks highly valuable to the antiquarian. His own opinion of its utility may be judged of by the following inscription, in his own hand writing, on the inside of the cover—"of unbounded information." This burst of parental vanity towards a favourite production, will meet with a ready excuse in every heart which

can appreciate the feelings of an author. And it may be fairly concluded, that he was not much mistaken as to the idea of its importance, by his assurance which is noted in another part, that he was offered one hundred and fifty guineas for it many years ago, when of course, it was not so complete as at present.

On the inside of the cover, under the inscription already mentioned, is the following very curious anecdote, also written in the General's hand:

MR. BURTON CONNYNGHAM had free access to my library during my absence, leaving a receipt for such books as he took out. I was about six years on duty in Cork harbour, leaving the care of my house in Dublin to a servant maid. This book was taken by Mr. Connyngham, and a receipt on a slip of paper given, which the servant put into a book on the shelf. She was some time after discharged, and another hired. On my return, at six years' expiration, I missed this book. In about two years more, taking down the octavo in which Mr. B's receipt had been carefully deposited, the receipt fell out. Mr. Connyngham was dead, and died, as was supposed, intestate; and his great estate devolved on Lord Connyngham, his nephew. I produced the receipt, and demanded the book, or the payment of two hundred pounds. The book could not be found; they had been packed in boxes, and sent to an

† E. G. Mrs. Inchbald, in one of her Novels, is guilty of a ridiculous blunder. The Reviewers say, "If we had not known the lady, we should have supposed her to be from Ireland."

* Knight on the Greek Alphabet.

auction—not sold, and brought back. At length Mr. A. Cooper, of the Treasury, who had the care of Mr. C's affairs for some time, by long search discovered the book, when, on opening it, Mr. B. Conyngham's will was found, by which it appeared his estate was divided between Lord C. and his brother.

After his death it was set up to auction, with the rest of his books, by Jones, the successor to Valance, of Eustace-street, Dublin, and bought for one hundred guineas by Wm. Shaw Mason, Esq., the compiler of the Statistical Account of Ireland, now about to be published, and lodged by him in the Public Record Office, where it now remains.

In addition to the above particulars, it may not be uninteresting to the curious reader to know that it has obtained the name of THE GREEN BOOK, solely from the accidental circumstance of being bound in green vellum. D. S.

To the Editor of the Dublin Monthly Museum.

SIR,

I HAVE lately met with a very useful, and, I believe, a scarce book, Delolme's *British Empire in Europe*, part the first, contain-

ing an account of the connection between the kingdoms of England and Ireland previous to the year 1781. I should feel much gratified if any of your correspondents could inform me, whether the second part has been published, in which he promises to give an account of the measures adopted in Great Britain, in consequence of the steps that had been taken in Ireland, as well as of the alterations that were subsequently effected in the Irish constitution.

I am, Gentlemen, with sincerest wishes for the success of your useful miscellany, yours, &c.

April 3rd. EXPLORATOR.

To the Editor of the Dublin Monthly Museum.

SIR,

IF any of your correspondents have turned their attention to ascertain the distinction between terms usually deemed synonymous, they would much oblige one who has not time, or perhaps talents, for such disquisitions, by pointing out the precise difference between the terms *parcel* and *bundle*. I am, Sir, yours,

April 13th. A READER.

(For the Monthly Museum.)

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE MODERN BRITISH POETS.

SHENSTONE AND YOUNG.

It is strange, that men will frequently give advice which they never observe themselves.

The most remarkable instance I have met with is in Shenstone's poem of *Economy*: he delivers maxims there, that he often violated; but probably he wrote from a sad experience.

Young, in his *Satires*, commits nearly a similar error: he ridicules,

with severity, the very principles that always guided his own conduct. One passage may serve as an instance—

“All other trades demand, verse-makers beg:

“A dedication is a wooden leg.”

Of all our English poets, none was more remarkable than Young for dedication; yet he seems at the time to have disregarded it. We are in general severe on the

faults of another, but partial and favourable to our own.

GRAY.

Gray has been ridiculed for supposing that there were some hours better adapted for poetical composition, than others; but it is likely he spoke from his own feelings.

SWIFT,

more than once, directs the poet to choose the cool and early part of the morning.

THOMSON

recommends it in his *Seasons* with peculiar force.

MILTON

chose the spring to raise and adorn the English name, by the lively traits of nature so visible in the *Paradise Lost*:—and it has been said of

ADDISON,

that he considered a glass of wine as indispensably necessary, whenever he began his compositions.

DRYDEN.

This poet's attachment to rhyme in preference to blank verse, was singular. With a taste formed and improved on the best models, and a judgment capable of distinguish-

ing the true beauties of poetry, he must, certainly, have been misled by prejudice, when he composed his *Essay on Dramatic Poesy*.

The arguments adduced in that performance, in support of his favourite style, are generally weak and inconclusive. The example of Shakespeare, the father of the drama—he who stands to this day without an equal, is sufficient at once to overturn all the reasoning and sophistry of Dryden.

The finest thoughts, and the most energetic expressions that can adorn a tragedy, lose at once all their force and dignity, if delivered in rhyme.

The practice of the French and Italians, though it may give Mr. Dryden's essay the appearance of consistency, should never induce us to prefer a mode of writing in itself defective. Nature and plain sense are the most infallible guides in a question of this nature.

Let any person of a just taste, free from prejudice or partiality, compare Addison's *Cato* with any tragedy written in the opposite style, and say briefly, which of them shall appear the most natural or affecting.

T. F.

REVIEW OF MUSIC.

A Divertimento for the Piano-forte, Harp, and French Flageolet or Flute—by J. BLEWITT—Price, 3s. 3d.

THE opening movement of this *Divertimento* we much admire, it is a Siciliano, and is a most happy thought—the short conversation between the harp and piano-forte is well conceived, and in the latter part of this strain the echo of the flageolet has a most charming effect. The allegretto which follows, is a beautiful and elegant

movement, and is void of every thing common, a fault most masters fall into in their quick movements. This *divertimento* is rendered more useful by being arranged so as to be performed on the piano-forte only, though we must confess it loses much of its beauty by leaving the harp and flageolet out.

The harp part is peculiarly well adapted to the Irish, and we recommend this piece as a lesson for young practitioners on that instru-

ment, as there is a degree of interest kept up through the whole, which is highly pleasing. The return to the siciliano we much admire; it is truly gratifying to the ear, and adds considerably to the effect.

Arlequin Ranimé; a Rondo by F. Holden.

The subject of this rondo is playful and well contrived on a diatonic bass descending. The modulation flows naturally, and is calculated to facilitate the improvement of the instrument it is intended for. He should have prepared contra motion in the bass of the 18th and 19th bars of page 6—a succession of octave never should be used unless the author wishes to produce a powerful effect. The general style of this rondo is calculated to please.

Sackin, an original Hindostan Air, with English words, inscribed to Miss Kellet of Spandau, arranged by F. Holden.

This plaintive air is worthy of notice, and has a most pleasing

effect on the ear. The accompaniment in general is well conceived; the half bar at the commencement of the song should be unaccompanied; it can have no effect, and is likely to confuse the singer. We recommend it as a pleasing specimen of Hindostan melody.

Hope smiling whispers future joy; a duett composed by Sir J. Stevenson.

We have peculiar pleasure in reviewing this duett of Sir John's, and congratulate the musical world on so valuable an addition being added to this author's works. The *andante* is truly pathetic, and gives great effect to the *scherzando*.

The *allegro* is strictly in character, playful and original. Sir John has made this duett useful by placing small notes where the *contralto* is out of the compass of female voices. The accompaniment is smooth and connected.

In the press, and shortly will be published by subscription, "*The Corsair, or Pirates Isle*," composed by J. Blewitt.

CATALOGUE OF IRISH MANUSCRIPTS, AND SUCH AS RELATE TO IRISH AFFAIRS.

* A page of every number will be exclusively devoted to this catalogue, and in order to make it truly useful to the researches of the enquirer into Irish records, an arrangement has been made, by means of which, on application by letter or otherwise to the MONTHLY MUSEUM OFFICE, every information relative to any particular manuscript will be furnished, and whenever it can be effected, transcripts of the originals will be procured and forwarded to any part of the kingdom on defraying the expenses attending it.

The extensive range of communications necessarily arising from this arrangement renders it imperative on the proprietors not to notice any communications which are not post paid.

Gentlemen having manuscripts relative to Ireland, are earnestly requested to assist in this national attempt by communicating their titles, contents, and the places where they are deposited.

An old French Metrical Fragment, wanting both beginning and ending. Nevertheless, in the first ten lines, it appears that the story is written by one called Maurice Regan, (sometimes mentioned in this discourse), who was ser-

want and interpreter to Dermot Mac Morogha, king of Leinster, and put into French meter by one of his familiar acquaintances. It endeth abruptly with the winning of Limerick, which was not full three years after Robert Fitz Stevens's first arrival in Ireland.

Some fragments from the chronicles of Ireland.

The aforesaid old French metrical fragment translated into English prose.

The names of such Englishmen as are mentioned in the above named French fragment.

The names of such Englishmen as Giraldus Cambrensis mentions in his History of Ireland, within the first three years of the conquest.

The names of such Englishmen as Giraldus Cambrensis mentions after the three first years of the conquest of Ireland.

A Journal of the Proceedings of Sir Wm. Pelham, Lord Justice of Ireland, from the 11th of October 1579, to the 12th of Sept. 1580.

A Note of the nobility, chief gentlemen, and towns in Munster, 1579.

A List of the Army in Munster.

Articles to be treated on with the Earl of Desmond.

A Proclamation proclaiming the Earl of Desmond a Traitor.

Instructions to Captain Fenton sent by Sir Wm. Pelham into England.

Certain Demands made by the Earl of Ormond and answered by Sir Wm. Pelham.

A Proclamation for wearing Red Crosses.

Privileges to be confirmed to the town of Galloway.

Articles to be observed by the Mayor and Citizens of Galloway, 1597.

A Commission to the Earl of Ormond to master the bands under his charge.

A Note of the men of war maintained in pay by the Lords of Ulster.

A Commission to the Archbishop of Dublin, &c. to hear the controversies between the inhabitants of the county of Louth and the Brehpy.

Memorial for the Council in England.

A Commission for Sir Wm. Collier to be Lieutenant of the forts in Leix and Ophalie.

A Proclamation against infamous Li-bels, 1579.

The Submission of Hugh O'nealeigh.

A Commission to Captain Gilbert Yorke to take up all manner of necessities to furnish her Majesty's ship the Achates.

An Account of the disposal of the Army in 1578.

A Proclamation against the transporting of soldiers, horses, and prohibited wares, 1579.

A Proclamation against forestalliers of markets &c. 1579.

A Commission of Martial Law granted to Warham St. Leger, 1579.

Instructions annexed to the aforesaid commission.

A Note of the Commissioners for mustering in every County of the English Pale, 1579.

Instructions to Sir George Thorton, Captain of her Majesty's ship called the Handmaid, 1579.

A Proclamation to prevent fraud, in the taking up Provisions for Government, 1579.

A List of the Army, and how it was disposed of, 1579.

A Plat, in colours, of the Castle of Carrigfoyle.

A Prospect, in colours, of the Castle of Asketon.

A Petition of the Captains in the Army to Sir William Pelham.

A Commission of Martial Law granted to Sir William Winter, with Instructions annexed; 1580.

Instructions given by Sir William Pelham to Mr. Spencer, upon his being sent into England.

A Book, written by Sir Wm. Pelham, for the Reformation of Munster.

A Table of the Forces which the Lords and Gentlemen of Munster could bring into the field, and leave their Country guarded.

A Seditious Libell published in Waterford; 1580.

A Decree for the Execution of Sir James of Desmond; 1580.

A Book, declaring how Munster was left by Sir William Pelham; 1580.

An Act concerning such Noblemen as appeared before Sir William Pelham, Lord Justice at Limerick; 1580.

The form of the Protection appointed by the Lord Justice to be generally observed.

Instructions to be observed by the Earl of Clancare.

A Commission of Martial Law granted to Sir Warham St. Leger, with the Instructions annexed.

A Commission to Sir George Rouschier to be Colonel of the Forces in Munster, and Instructions annexed to the same.

The Examination of James O'Hare, a Friar; 1580.

A LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, FOR APRIL.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Harrington's Catalogue of Books, for 1814, in all Languages and Classes of Literature, including the Library of a celebrated Collector, with several valuable Minor Collections, recently purchased, to be sold at the reasonable Prices affixed to each Article for Ready-money. 2s.

A Catalogue of valuable Books, many of them rare and curious, now selling by John Fry, St. John-street, Bristol.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Biographical List of the House of Commons, corrected to March 1, 12mo. 5s.

General Biography; or Lives, Critical and Historical, of Eminent Persons. composed by John Aikin, M. D. and Mr. William Johnston, Vol. IX. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Memoir of Captain Paul Cuffee, a Man of Colour, 18mo. 6s.

CHEMISTRY.

An account of the most important Recent Discoveries and improvements in Chemistry and Mineralogy, to this Time; being an Appendix to the Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy; by A. and C. R. Aikin. 4to. 18s.

COMMERCE.

The Merchant and Ship-Master's Assistant; or, an account of the Monies, Exchanges, Weights, and Measures, of the principal Commercial Places, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Farmer's Wife, an Opera; by C. Dibdin, jun. 2s. 6d.

Mustapha, a Tragedy, 8vo. 4s.

EDUCATION.

Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, Idioms, and Synonyms, of the Spanish Language; by L. J. A. M'Henry. 4s.

Boyer's Royal Dictionary Abridged, in two parts, French and English, and English and French; by N. Salmon, 8vo. 13s.

Introduction to Arithmetic, by Geo. Gregory, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The engraved Cyphering Book, on a New plan; by T. Harvey. 4to. 4s. 6d.

The Arithmetical Preceptor, in five parts; by Joseph Yonle. 12mo. 5s.

Elements of Tuition, Part II. The English School, or the History, Analysis, and Application of the Madras System of Education to English Schools, by the Rev. Andrew Bell, L. L. and D. D. Master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, Part II. 8vo. 12s.

HISTORY.

A New Analysis of Chronology, by the Rev. Wm. Hales, D.D. 4 vols. 4to. 8l. 8s.

An Abridgement of Universal History, in 16 Parts, published Monthly, compiled by the Rev. E. W. Whitaker, Canterbury.

MATHEMATICS.

A New Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, by Peter Barlow.—Royal 8vo. 2l. 5s.

MEDICINE.

Veterinary Medicine and Therapeutics. Part I. The Materia Medica, Pharmaceutical Preparations, and Preparations, and Compositions. Part II. The disorders incident to Neat Cattle, arranged according to the Nosology of Cullen; by W. Peck, London. 10s. 6d.

A Treatise on Hydrocephalus, or Dropsy of the Brain; by Jas. Carmichael Smyth, M. D. &c. 6s.

Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, with 132 Engravings; by Sir Everard Home, Bart. F.R.S. 2 vols. royal 4to. 7l. 7s.—2 vols. imperial 4to. 10l. 10s.

METAPHYSICS.

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The Parochial History and Antiquities of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex; comprising an authentic detail of the descent of property within that district; an account of its natural productions, Customs, parochial institutions, eminent residents, &c.; by John Jas. Park. With 11 engravings. Royal 8vo. 1l. 7s.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

Richard Griffith, jun. Esq. Inspector General of his Majesty's royal mines in England, &c. has begun to deliver a public course of lectures on mining and Irish geology in the Laboratory of the Dublin Society. The first lecture was delivered on Monday the 25th inst.

Mr. Higgins also began his course of chemistry at the same place, on Tuesday the 26th inst.

Doctor Wade's lectures on botany, and its connection with diet, medicine, agriculture, rural economy, and the useful arts, will commence on Monday, May 2d, at the chemical theatre of the Dublin Society, Hawkin's street.

The annual course of veterinary lectures, by Mr. Peale, will commence in the Theatre of the Dublin Society, on Monday May 2d.

The second part of Mr. Lynch's course of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, will commence in the theatre of the Dublin Society, on Tuesday May 3d.

The summer course of lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery, by John Kirby, A. B. M. R.

C. S. Ireland, will commence on the 10th of May, at the anatomical and surgical theatre, Peter-street.

On the same day, and at the same place, Dr. Leahy will begin his course on the theory and practice of physic, and his lectures on chemistry and pharmacy on the Monday following.

Sir Arthur Clarke, M. D. will commence on May 5th, at his house Gr. Georges-st. a course on the diseases of seamen, and the influence of tropical climates on European constitutions.

Dr. Allman's lectures on botany will commence in the College hall, Trinity college, on Monday May 2d.

The annual exhibition of the Hibernian Artists' society, will open early in May at the Dublin society house, Hawkins street.

A new weekly paper is to be published in the course of May, to be called the Independent Inquirer.—We understand it is to be conducted by a gentleman of undisputed ability, and well versed in this species of literary composition.

IRISH WORKS IN THE PRESS.

A series of Irish histories, to be published in numbers once every fortnight, by Roger Stockdale, Dublin.

It is intended to commence with the discovery of Sir John Davies, which will be followed by other historical tracts of the same author, viz.—A letter to Lord Salisbury on the state of Ireland—a letter to the same on the plantation of Ulster—a speech to the Lord Deputy, tracing the ancient constitution of Ireland.—A life of the author will be prefixed. These tracts, illustrated with notes and observations,

will be included in ten numbers. They will be followed by the antiquities of Ireland, by the Earl of Ross.—Archbishop Hutchinson's vindication of Ireland.—M'Curtin on the Gadellians.—All of these to be comprehended in six additional numbers.

Theory of some of the elementary operations in Arithmetic and Algebra, with an appendix to a view of their application and practice; intended for the use of the under-graduates in Trinity College, Dublin—by R. F. Purdon, F. T. C. D.

FASHIONS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.**No. 1.—Walking Dress.**

The *Chapeau Bras* which has been lately introduced in the fashionable world is made in different coloured satins, but the blue, pink, peach-blossom, cream-colour, and the palest sage-green, are the predominant colours; it is also very much worn in white satin. It is likewise a most curious and serviceable head-dress, as it answers the following important and useful purposes: 1, a preserver of ladies' head-dresses;—2, a preventive against colds;—3, a substitute for a bonnet;—4, a convenience to carry a pocket handkerchief, fan, &c.;—and 5, when thrown on the back of the head, forms one of the most elegant hoods that can be conceived; and is still a *Ladies' Chapeau Bras*.

The frock which accompanies the *Chapeau Bras* is of white satin. Waists continue as short as ever, but the backs of dresses, instead of being made tight to the shape, have a fulness which is drawn in at the bottom of the waist, and confined by a silk cord, and a casing goes between the shoulders; the bosom is rounded instead of square, and displays the shape to the greatest advantage. Long loose lace sleeve confined at regular distances by strings of bead or pearl. The bottom of the dress is richly ornamented with two rows of double-edged lace, set on very full. A rich twilled sarsnet scarf, superbly embroidered at the ends, is thrown carelessly round the shoulders. The hair is dressed much fuller on the temples than last month, and is ornamented with a half wreath of natural flowers, such as are adapted to the pre-

sent season, which are placed a little on the one side. Necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets of pearl. White kid gloves and shoes.

No. 2.—Evening Dress.

Frock of the finest India muslin, made a walking length, the body and sleeves are composed of white lace, and are made in a manner equally novel and elegant; the lace is gauged at regular distances, each gauging is finished by a trimming of narrow Mechlin lace, which has an uncommonly elegant effect; these sleeves are quite original, and never before introduced. Over this dress a robe of pale pink China crape is worn. For the front of the robe we refer our readers to the Plate; the back is open, and displays the lace back underneath; and the whole of the robe, as well as at the bottom of the under-dress, is ornamented with a newly invented trimming, composed of white crape and pearls; it is made to resemble a wreath, but in a style entirely novel. A white satin band richly embroidered with pearls confines the robe at the waist. The bosom of the under-dress, which is cut in a very becoming style, is finished, as are the ends of the sleeves, with a Mechlin lace, to correspond with that on the gauging.

The hair is much parted in front, and very full on the temples. Necklace, bracelets, and ear-rings of pearl. White kid gloves and shoes.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Spring has advanced with such tardy steps, that our fair pedestri-

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Walking Dress.

Engraved by P. P. for the Dublin Monthly Museum.



Evening Dress.

Engraved by Brocas, for the Dublin Monthly Museum.

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and have scarcely yet begun to exchange their warm winter habiliments for the lighter attire of the loveliest period of the year. Two novelties in *à-pelisse* and a cloak have just made their appearance.

The cloak, which is very small, is of the finest pale sage-green cloth, lined with white sarsnet; it is cut entirely byas; a small hood, made with scarcely any fulness, is also lined with white sarsnet; the collar is small and rather low in the neck, and the cloak is trimmed all round with a byas satin, a shade darker than the cloth, which is laid on quite full, and gathered in at distances of rather better than a nail.

The *pelisse* is a rich twilled apple-green sarsnet, shot with white; it is made full in the back, and very short in the waist.

Velvet spencers are worn by a few *élégantes*, but there is nothing new in their form; they are usually worn with swansdown tippets and muffs.

The cottage bonnet is still predominant in the walking costume; it is much worn with the *pelisse* which we have just described; it is made in sarsnet to correspond with the *pelisse*, and ornamented with a white ostrich feather; the shape of the bonnet is similar to the small cottage bonnet introduced some time ago, but it is not quite so much off the face; it is finished round the edge by a quilting of blond lace.

Princess Mary's mantle in twilled sarsnet is the highest in estimation for the carriage costume. This is an elegant Spanish mantle of sage-green, primrose, or peach-blossom, lined with white sarsnet; it is cut round in points which are edged with an extremely rich white silk fringe; the cape, which is small and round, is cut in points; there

is no collar, but the mantle is always worn with a rich lace ruff.

Peach-blossom satin spencers are also very much worn over white morning dresses.

With the mantle a small hat is worn, made of the same materials; or rather, we should say, it is made of cloth, and the front, which turns up, is lined with white satin, which is byas, and laid on in folds; the crown is round and low; a sage-green feather falls over the front, and goes to the left side.

Small white satin regency caps are much worn in the carriage costume, but there is nothing novel in their formation.

Jaconet or cambrick muslin is now universal for morning dresses.

Lace continues to be as much worn as ever with muslin dresses, and morning dresses continue to be made in a style of expensive elegance which we never remember to have seen before.

Frocks continue to be high in estimation, nor has the tippet *à-la-Diane* lost its attraction; sarsnets and India muslins have superseded cloth and velvet.

Fringe is worn very broad and very rich, and the proteus-like ingenuity of the fashionable milliners has transformed ribband into a variety of trimmings, which it is impossible to describe; it is certainly of great service to that numerous body of people, ribband-weavers; for a dress, full trimmed with quilled ribband, of which there are often four rows round the bottom, will take forty or fifty yards of ribband.

In full dress, China crepe, white satin, and India muslin, are universal, but the first is much the highest in estimation.

Frocks continue the same in shape, except being full in the back.

The chemise frock, in India

muslin, is just introduced; it is gored at the sides, and each gore is finished by a broad letting-in lace; the back, which is full, is drawn in by a rich white silk cord; the dress fastens down the front with white silk buttons, and is ornamented with letting-in lace put in byas at a distance of better than a quarter of a yard down the front; the lace so disposed has an uncommonly elegant effect; the front is composed of two pieces of broad letting-in lace, which are adapted to the shape of the bosom. Short full sleeve, with an epaulet sleeve of white lace.

The hair is worn fuller on the forehead than it was last month, and instead of being turned up lightly behind, it is partly dishevelled on the neck.

Turbans and bandeaus of white crape intermixed with pearl are, as is also the Platoff cap, in high estimation amongst ladies of taste; some ladies ornament their hair with pearls, or the more simple but

perhaps equally becoming ornament of artificial flowers; half wreaths, and small bouquets of early flowers, are, in fact, in high estimation in full dress.

In jewellery we observe, that for half dress, white cornelian mixed with dead gold is very general.

In full dress, pearls and coloured stones maintain a sort of rivalry, but the former predominates.

For the walking costume, half boots of jean, to correspond with the dress, are very general, and have indeed entirely taken place of leather.

Sandals and slippers to correspond with the dress, and of kid leather, are most in estimation for carriage costume. White leather, and rich white figured slippers, are universal in full dress.

Fans continue as they were before the late mourning.

Fashionable colours for the month are sage-green, peach-blossom, drab, azure, pale pink, and light faun.

MAXIMS OF STANISLAUS, KING OF POLAND.

THE word of God proves the truth of religion; the corruption of man, its necessity; government, its advantage.

Where religion speaks, reason has only a right to hear.

Nothing but religion is capable of changing pains into pleasures.

To make a good use of life, one should have in youth, the experience of advanced years; and in old age, the vigour of youth.

If we had a fore-feeling of the trouble of correcting ourselves, we should have none in keeping ourselves free from faults.

In order to be applauded for what we do, we must not too much applaud ourselves.

Hope makes time very long; and

enjoyment, very short.

Long ailments wear out pain; and long hopes, joy.

Those that ought to be secure from calumny, are generally those that avoid it least.

We wish no evil to those we despise; but to those who have a right to despise us.

We ought to be more offended at extravagant praises than at injuries.

It is more honorable to acknowledge our faults, than to boast of our merits.

How can we love a life that leads constantly to death, and by ways always beset with thorns?

Good humour is the health of the soul, sadness its poison.

DRAMATIC STRICTURES.

THE state of the Theatre for some time past has been such as to render the duty of an inspector extremely irksome. Exhibiting, as it does, a dull monotony of inferior talent, the comment of the present month can be little more than a transcript of the last; apathy in the managers* and mediocrity in the performers, are the never varying order of the day. They seem indeed to have no clear or definite idea of the duties of the office in which they are placed. A manager is in the fullest sense of the word, the servant of the public, the caterer for his intellectual appetite. Were we to judge from things temporal to things intellectual, we should at the first glance be induced to applaud the wisdom of choice which has placed the Theatre under its present control. It may reasonably be supposed that the delicacy of sensual taste which has displayed its undoubted superiority in laying out a dinner, would be accompanied by an equal delicacy of internal sentiment that would make the arrangements of the scene more a business of pleasure than a task of office. The principle, probable in theory, has not been verified by fact. Its failure, however, may be attributed, at least in part, to that universal cause, the paralyzing spirit of exclusion. The Theatre is a monopoly, and like other monopolies, is injurious not only to the cause which it was intended to promote, but to the person whom it was de-

signed to benefit. Were there rivalry, there would be emulation, and emulation would be equally productive of gratification to the spectator, and of profit to the proprietors. The total disregard of the public wishes and feelings, mortifying as it is at all times, will become still more galling now when the prospect of a profound and durable tranquillity in public affairs, allows the mind, so long agitated by the wonderful exhibition that has been just brought to a conclusion on the great political stage, to seek at home for more calm enjoyments. In a state of peace the zest for intellectual pleasure is heightened. The mind feels the want of those fluctuations of alternate hope and fear, joy and sorrow, which it had experienced in the vicissitudes of war, and looks to the stage, where kindred emotions may be excited in a lesser degree. The managers are now, therefore, more imperiously called upon to fulfil the trust reposed in them. The exclusive right they have obtained implied an exclusive superiority of skill to fulfil their duties. Negligence or inefficiency is equally an insult on the exalted personage from whom they derive their delegated authority, and on the public at large, on whose bounty they are the dependants.

The first novelty in this month, was the appearance of a young gentleman of the name of M'Keown, a native of this town, as we are informed, who played the part of Don Alphonso in the *Castle of Andalusia*, for his own benefit. He appeared as a singer, and we are inclined to judge rather favourably of his talents. With much sweet-

* We still use this word in the plural number, because we have reason to think that the exertions of the ostensible manager are often paralyzed by a secret overacting influence.

ness of voice, though but little power, he executed the songs as well as could be expected from an untaught novice. In singing, as in every other branch of the dramatic art, though superior natural endowments may occasionally supersede the necessity of study, and burst forth at once in a blaze of excellence, it will be ever found that the young performer must be imperfect; the gifts of nature seldom can compensate for the want of experience; and though the applause of zealous friends, seconded by the indulgence of a good-natured audience, will give him credit for present merit, in the hope of future exertion, the young performer who rests upon these praises will soon find himself miserably mistaken in the calculation of his own powers. The ardour of friendship will soon subside, the grace of novelty will quickly fade, and he will soon sink from the elevation into which the breath of well-intended flattery has raised him, unless he has within himself those internal springs of real genius, strengthened by repeated experience, which may maintain him in the regions of excellence. We are happy to learn that it is this gentleman's intention to employ the means which the liberality of the public has afforded, in improving his natural talents, and qualifying himself again to appear before them in the line of acting he has chosen, and for which he appears to be well gifted by nature. We notice this with pleasure, because we have not observed in any of the ephemeral children of Thespis that have lately advanced their claim to public notice and remuneration, a similar inclination. The present season has exhibited several juvenile actors, who after having "fretted and strutted their hour upon

the stage," have taken their benefit, and then—"were heard no more." As to any solid advantage resulting to themselves or to the public, from the unexpected influx of incapacity, we have cause to think that neither were great gainers. While we are glad of an opportunity of speaking favourably of the person whose appearance has given rise to these remarks, we cannot but mark with the strongest terms of reprehension, the system in which they originate. In our last number we pointed out the destitution of regular talent in this theatre, which reduced the managers to the degrading necessity of gleaning from the petty private theatres to obtain actors to support Kemble. But this is not the worst; the system, for it now appears to be a regular digested plan for supporting the declining finances of the theatre, the system is peculiarly injurious to the public. Its process is as follows:—A young man, either from an innate feeling of theatrical talent, or to supply a gap in the regular company, is engaged to play so many nights, suppose six; for these he obtains no remuneration, he performs gratis, so that be his merits or deficiencies what they may, the managers lose nothing, or, to correct ourselves, they do not lose what they seem most to value—their money. As for the loss of character which their theatre suffers, they seem to possess in its fullest force the true Miltonic feeling

— We are at best

On this side nothing—

After having performed this stated task, in which the gratification of the public and himself are generally reciprocally proportional, he is allowed to take a benefit—the true meaning of which is, that he is to put his friends under con-

tribution to secure to the managers the sum of eighty pounds British—the sum that every performer is obliged to secure to them on the night of his benefit, for defraying the expences of the house—and, if there be any overplus, he is allowed to pocket that as a remuneration for his services. Thus after having served the managers' purposes for the stated number of nights, the poor young man is obliged to go cap in hand among his friends, and his friends' friends, and his acquaintances, and his friends' acquaintances, and his friends' friends' acquaintances, and to encounter some civility, many rebuffs, and some insults, in order to secure himself from a deficiency in the aforesaid eighty pounds British; But this is not all: we must introduce the reader somewhat farther into the mysteries of management. Perhaps he is not acquainted with the meaning of *playing upon velvet*. The managers, for reasons best known to themselves, sometimes insist that these young men, instead of securing to them the amount of the night's expences, and receiving all the surplus, should divide the house, thus securing one half of the receipts, be the same more or less. If the receipts be small, it is undoubtedly an advantage to the performer; but if large, it makes no small deduction from his earnings. Such are the means by which the manager condescends to fulfil his duties of providing entertainment for the public: and thus while the good-natured citizens of Dublin imagine that they are contributing to the wants of a young person who they may conceive deserves encouragement, are they in reality securing to the managers the full expences of a night's entertainment, which, most probably, would otherwise have been

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exhibited to empty benches, or at best to a beggarly account of unbought orders. We now proceed to the other novelties of the month.

The first of these is TALBOT, who has made his appearance on the Dublin boards for the second time this season. The public opinion has been long since fully formed with respect to his merits, and there is now no reason for any alteration in it. One of this actor's chief merits, and we think it has not been sufficiently noticed, is his talent (the surest indication of real genius) of giving point and effect to characters before unnoticed. It is a singular fact that he has made the part of Young Mirabel what it is. Formerly Duretete was the favourite, and the first-rate actor whom a manager would have ventured to cast into the other part, would have conceived himself degraded into the rank of a *walking gentleman*. So much has the state of public opinion been changed by the powerful charm of real genius, that we have seen Bannister in Duretete viewed as only second when Talbot played Mirabel. Even during the present season in Dublin, when Charles Kemble played comedy, he preferred the part which the superior talents of his predecessor had dignified—he attempted Mirabel. We have also seen him perform the part of Sydenham in the *Wheel of Fortune*, and our surprise at his choice of a part of so little interest was changed into still greater surprise at our own want of discernment in not having before discovered its merits. The character was the same, but it was now illuminated by the light of genius. Another point of peculiar excellence in this justly favoured performer is, the peculiar grace which he throws into every look and motion, particularly in gentle

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comedy. It is easy to tread the boards like a *king* or a *hero*, but few, very few indeed have obtained from nature the happy gift of walking the stage like a gentleman. Even in parts which verge upon low comedy, my Lord Duke, the Liar, and several others, he displays a chasteness of acting equally remote from the affectation of broad vulgarity, and the insipidity of too much caution. His Sleep-walker which has been for sometime his most admired part in farce, is a confirmation of our position. The part was originally of little importance, until the mimic powers of Mathews brought it into notice. A great part of its merit consists in the imitations of celebrated performers. In this line Mathews stands unrivalled. When he imitates he is no longer himself; he transfers himself into the object he wishes to exhibit—he incorporates it with himself. Talbot's manner is different. Retaining still his own individuality, he conveys a momentary picture of the character he would describe, which vanishes almost as soon as it is perceived. The one, like the Chameleon, actually assumes the colour of the being he adheres to; the other more resembles the varying hue on the peacock's neck, whose evanescent variations are so blended, that we scarcely can ascertain a change when it returns to its original complexion. In modes of acting so different, it is not easy to determine on which side the scale of criticism should preponderate. The lover of mimicry will incline to the former, the admirer of fine acting will perhaps lean to the latter. The different qualifications of each in this respect remind us of the dispute on the rival merits of Rome and England, as to their superiority in epicurean refinement, in the

witty dialogue of Dartenuef and Apicius, where the *savans vivre*, of the one school, are praised for dressing a dish so as completely to change its taste into that of another totally different, while the other gives the palm of cookery to him who seasons the viand so as to excite a transient relish of various flavours, while it still retains its own predominant taste. To the amateurs of good eating we must refer the dispute, and we believe we need not go far from the theatre for an umpire well qualified to give a correct decision.

The only other novelty worthy of notice this month is the *CORSAIR*—for we can scarcely dignify with that title the attempt at dramatic mythology, introduced by the Miss Dennetts at their benefit, under the name of Diana and Endymion. It is needless to mention here that the Corsair is taken from the poem of the same name, with the beauties of which we believe the readers of our last number must be well acquainted. To those who have read the poem it is equally needless to say, that a successful transfer of its beauties from the closet to the stage is morally impossible, except to the creative hand of first-rate genius. Such is not the hand by which it has been attempted. The performance wants every requisite for public exhibition. It displays neither invention in the plot, interest in the catastrophe, novelty in the characters, vigour in the sentiments, nor grace in the expression. It seems the production of a man whose fame soared no higher than a third night's profits. It has been dragged thro' the third night, there, we trust, to sink for ever.

The plot is simply this: Conrade the pirate takes leave of his wife, sets sail, lands on the Morea, burns

the fleet collected to destroy him, is taken prisoner, rescued by Gulnare, the Pacha's favourite, who assassinates her former lover for his sake, returns home again, introduces the murderess to his wife, and both live good friends together. Such a conclusion, if not very natural, would have at least the merit of originality, were it not that the German dramatists have anticipated this novel situation. It is indeed a difficulty out of which our English writers could scarcely extricate themselves. Macbeth, like a true hero, cut the knot he could not untie, and found no way of pleasing both his wives but by hanging himself. It is singular that the only deviation from the original should be the worst point in this play. One part of Lord Byron's great merit consists in the manner in which he terminates his poem. Conrade is a villain—highly gifted indeed—but still a villain; his punishment is a necessary demand of strict poetical justice, and he is punished. Bad as he is, however, he refuses to be an assassin, and on his return, is so far from making Gulnare his wife's bosom friend, that her sorrow and penitence can scarcely procure his pity. Yet the reader cannot but be at a loss during the perusal to know how he can avoid giving her an asylum. The death of Medora, and the subsequent distraction of Conrade, removes the difficulty. The gentle tender-hearted wife, whose only fault was blindness to those of a husband, sinks beneath her consciousness of his misfortunes. Conrade, whose only merit is his affection for his wife, leaves the island in despair, and is never after heard of. As to the fate of Gulnare, the poet is silent.

Our observations on the

music of this drama, the merits of which we do not wish to blend with the basis on which it was composed, will be noticed next month in the department allotted for musical publications.

The principal attraction of the London stage at present is Mr. KEAN, an actor who, if his actual merit at all corresponds with the eulogiums bestowed on him by the public prints, bids fair to form a new era in the annals of the drama, and to equal, if not surpass the fame of Kemble and of Cooke. It is said, that on the evening on which the person deputed by the Drury-lane committee to decide on the expediency of giving him an engagement saw him act, he exhibited his versatile talents in a triple variety, performing Alexander the Great in the play, dancing in the ballet, and taking the part of Harlequin in the afterpiece. At present his talents are wholly devoted to tragedy, and that too of the most sombre cast. Richard the Third and Shylock are the parts in which he is most admired. In the former of these parts, his scene with Lady Anne, and that of his death, were deemed prodigies of excellence. Such was the committee's opinion of his merits, that they immediately gave him a salary of 10*l.* a week, to be increased in the second year to 18*l.* and for the three succeeding years to 20*l.* accompanying this engagement with an immediate present of 10*l.* His engagement here, which we are informed will take place in July, will afford us the means of deciding by our own experience, on the justice of the decision of the London audience. It is also confidently reported that Catalani, whose vocal powers are so well known and so much admired, will shortly visit this city.

ODE TO PEACE.

In the plain artless days of old,
When many a tale the minstrel told;
When, void of care, he pour'd the song,
Enraptur'd, to the rural throng—
A bard amongst the rest was known
For simple unaffected tone:
No lofty view his soul inspir'd;
No foreign aid his verse requir'd;
But nature, unadorn'd and plain,
Flow'd freely thro' his rustic strain.
From many a hamlet bordering near,
The willing peasants came to hear.
With bright and animated eye
He struck the chords of harmony;
Each hill and dale resounding rung,
While thus in humble stile he sung:—
Hark! heard ye not the shepherd's horn,
That rose the opening vales among?
Heard ye the pleasing burden of his
song,

That welcom'd the approach of rosy
morn?

Rous'd at the sweet and animating sound,
His sportive flock collect around;
From ev'ry bower, from ev'ry grove,
The birds prolong their strains of love.
Sweet placid hope, and joy sincere,
And rosy health still wander there;
Content, a stranger to the great,
There forms an humble calm retreat;
And Plenty, form'd to bless the rural
swain,

Spreads o'er the rising hill, and strews
the length'ning plain.

These charms, Oh, sacred Peace! are
thine;

Unnumber'd realms at once combine
To bless thy gracious name, and own
thy source divine.

Before this guilty world was known,
Secure beside the eternal throne,
Of power possess'd,
Amidst the blest,

You taught all heav'n the theme of gra-
titude alone.

But when rebellious thoughts arose
To interrupt the calm serene,
When guilty hope and wishes vain
Inspir'd thy restless foes,

The sacred zeal—the boundless love
That warm'd adoring tribes above,
Arose reveal'd—from clouds afar.

Rang the denouncing tramp of war;
Preparing angels heard the sound;
All heav'n convey'd the echo round.
In glittering arms the sacred throng
Sweep the ethereal plains along:
The shrinking foe descending fell
Down the yawning gulph of hell;

And Peace, the guardian of the hel-
low'd train,
Her long existing seat in heav'n
possess'd again.

Nor didst thou scorn the sacred scene,
Which man in happier times enjoy'd,
E'er fatal Discord's hellish train
Each rising hope destroy'd.

With rich exuberance the vallies smil'd;
The beast uninjur'd held his native
wood;

And man, indulgent Nature's darling
child,

In plain simplicity, yet undefild,
From the green earth alone deriv'd
his food.

Then, mild descending from the realms
of day,

In heav'nly light array'd,
Sweet Innocence, immortal maid,
Smil'd on his devious way.

Then Love, exalted and refin'd,
Warm'd and ennobled the human mind;
Fair Justice rul'd o'er ev'ry plain,
And varying realms confess her reign.

In opening pride—On every side,
Nature her bounty scatter'd wide,
And pour'd unnumber'd charms around
the rural scene.

But then at length Ambition came:
Furious she seiz'd the trump of fame,
And taught a wond'ring world to hear
her odious name.

Dread was the sound—the awful blast,
O'er many a state re-echoing past;
Warm'd at the strain, the ruthless train
Of war extending o'er the plain;

The rural dwellings disappear;
Shouts of horror rend the air:
The humble cot, the village gay,
Sinks in ruin and dismay.

Those charms that met the eye in days
of yore,

In one destructive blaze now fail to
rise no more.

Oht then, my friends, the Minstrel
cried,

Let humble Peace be still your aim;
Nor let the voice of giddy pride—
Improper zeal—or courage misapply'd,
Induce ye to arouse dread war's vin-
dictive flame.

EVENING.

HARK! dost thou hear yon pleasing
sound,

That, echoing through the vales around,
Strikes the attentive ear?

It is the Reapers' simple song,
Who, while they slowly move along,
Thus seek to banish care.

How oft with fond anxiety
 They rais'd aloft the earnest eye,
 To mark the setting sun;
 But now each drooping beam is past;
 The ling'ring hour arrives at last;
 Their daily labour's done.
 With easy step and thoughtless air,
 Across the vallies they repair,
 To seek the hamlet gay;
 While many a wonder seen of yore,
 And many a tale unknown before,
 Beguiles the tedious way.
 What spectres of malignant pow'r,
 In yonder solitary tow'r,
 Their midnight wand'rings keep?
 What ghosts that oft disturb'd the
 land.
 Were by some holy pilgrim's hand
 Confin'd within the deep?
 Another tells, with pale affright,
 That thrice on the preceding night,
 A vision had reveal'd
 How far within the neighb'ring ground,
 Within a crock secur'd and bound,
 A treasure lay conceal'd.
 They went at once, and sought the
 ground;
 The promis'd treasure there they found,
 All glitt'ring to behold:
 But when the light of morning shone,
 Mere empty dross remain'd alone;
 It was no longer gold.
 Slowly they pass, while others tell
 Of each adventure that befel,
 How oft they went astray:
 While the unsettled ev'ning fire,
 That sitting wanders o'er the mire,
 Deceiv'd them on their way.
 Need I repeat what more they say,
 What close injunctions here they lay,
 To shun each sacred flow'r;
 To pass each heath, each solemn scene,
 To spare each herb upon the green,
 Devote to fairy pow'r.
 But soon arising o'er the plain,
 The dwelling of each wearied swain
 At once appear'd in view.
 O'er some the mantling ivy spread,
 O'er some the oak's extending shade
 Its ample foliage threw.
 A cheerful cottage rais'd with care,
 In form and situation fair,
 Among the rest was known:
 Conmac, a plain and simple youth,
 The friend of innocence and truth,
 Still claim'd it as his own.
 Unknown to care, he past along,
 The flow'r of all the rustic throng,
 In simple garb array'd.
 His cheeks disclos'd the roses pride;
 His sunburnt tresses floating wide
 Upon his shoulders ply'd.
 'Twas on a rising hillock green
 Where spreading thornas o'erhung the
 scene,

And form'd a rural bow'r;
 His children, innocent and gay,
 In harmless gambols pass'd away
 The transitory hour.
 But once his footsteps are desier'd,
 Their pastime all is laid aside;
 Their little sports are done:
 Solicitous to claim his care,
 Eager his op'ning smile to share,
 With tott'ring pace they run.
 Now each with feeble anger fraught,
 Unfolds his brother's recent fault,
 In simple language drest.
 With tender zeal the parent hears
 The nameless wrongs, the restless cares,
 That swell each little breast.
 Oh! ye whom wild ambitious rage,
 Or lucre's grov'ling ends engage,
 Behold this humble swain;
 Say, can the height of pride and pow'r;
 Say, can the usurer's countless store
 Produce so fair a scene?

SONNET TO CONTENTMENT.

In vain we seek thee, Nymph of health-
 ful bloom,
 Where grandeur riots in its lofty hall;
 Where gaudy fashion, in her tinsel loom,
 Weaves her thin web at folly's spor-
 tive call.
 In vain we seek thee in the busy court,
 Where art, ambition, and a subtle
 train
 Of dark, inviolous spirits, oft resort,
 And oft disturb a peaceful monarch's
 reign.
 Where then, meek comrade, art thou to
 be found,
 If not in halls, or courts, or rooms of
 state?
 Nor in the flattering, gay, and noisy
 round,
 That waits upon the mansions of the
 great.
 Go search the peasant's cot, the hermit's
 cell;
 For there thy humble choice prefers to
 dwell. EDANUS.

EPIGRAMS.

From the German of Lessing.

Adam awile, in Paradise,
 Enjoy'd his novel life;
 Jove caught him napping—in a trice
 His rib was made a wife.
 Poor father Adam, what a guest!
 This most unlucky doze
 Made the first minutes of thy rest
 The last of thy repose.

From the German of Goethe.

Her fickleness you hardly scan,
 She's seeking for a constant man.

RETROSPECT OF THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE,

*(Continued from page 390.)**Monthly Museum Office, 29th April, 1814.*

PREVIOUSLY to resuming the narrative of the movements of the great contending armies, whose operations were to decide the question of French paramount domination or limited power, it will be necessary to turn our eyes to a quarter where a train of military actions were proceeding, more brilliant, perhaps, and honourable to the British name, but inferior in importance as to the ultimate decision of the contest. The successes of Lord Wellington's army, formed of the united British, Portuguese, and Spanish troops, first led the way to the downfall of French military dominion, by changing the public sentiment as to the superiority of their military tactics. The French defeats in the European peninsula may be traced to a variety of causes; but the effect naturally proceeding from them tended to diminish the confidence of the soldiers in their own superior skill and prowess, and to increase that of their opponents in an equal proportion.

Such was the state of public feeling in both armies, when Lord Wellington prepared for active operations in the South of France. Early in February he broke up from his winter quarters, and proceeded to press forward to strike a decisive blow, by pushing the enemy still farther into the country. For this purpose he made his arrangements for crossing the Adour and attacking the French army under Soult, which lay entrenched in a strong position about Orthes. Leaving a large division to mask Bayonne, he advanced, and after a succession of minor affairs, in all of which the allies had the superiority, he at length, on the 27th of February, made his attack on the main army. His plans succeeded to his warmest wishes. The French, pressed on all sides by superior numbers, and now accustomed to give way, retired gradually, and as the allies pressed forward to secure their advantages, the retreat gradually became more rapid, and at length terminated in a disorderly flight. In the mean time Sir John Hope crossed the Adour below Bayonne,

taking possession of both banks of the river. He invested the citadel of that town on the 23th, and on the 27th his posts were within 900 yards of the outworks.

After the victory of the 27th the allies were obliged to halt, in consequence of the badness of the weather, which rendered it difficult to repair the numerous bridges the enemy had broken to secure his retreat, and the restoration of which was necessary to preserve the communication between the several divisions of the army. A detachment, however, was sent under Major-General Fane, to take possession of Pau, and another, under General Beresford, to Bourdeaux. This city, which, from the great commercial connections between its inhabitants and Great Britain, must have had a feeling more adverse to the restrictive government of Napoleon, offered no obstruction to the entrance of the allied forces. On the contrary, the English General was met at some distance from the town by the constituted civil authorities, attended by the greatest part in the population of the place, exhibiting all the indications of the greatest joy. The French, a people easily led by first impressions, had no hesitation of exchanging the badges of the new for those of the old despotism; the eagles and other insignia of the imperial government of Napoleon were torn off, and replaced by the white cockade, the emblem of the ancient monarchical rule of the Bourbons.

The consequences of this decided step could not but be productive of great effects. The city of Bourdeaux, from its antiquity, extent and wealth, must lead the public opinion in those provinces. It had now committed itself: its only hope of safety was in the complete re-establishment of that family, whose cause they had so hastily espoused: the humiliation of Bonaparte would not be enough, nothing short of his total overthrow could ensure their salvation. Here then the British General might rest as on one great point d'appui, and might advance further into the interior of the country, to the ulti-

mate point of concentration with the rest of the allied armies, without any apprehensions of exposing himself to an enemy in his rear. Here, for the present, we must leave him, and resume the chain of the greater operations, by the unexpected termination of which, this mighty contest, that has so long convulsed the continent, has been, at least apparently, terminated.

In order to the better understanding of the operations which led to the surrender of Paris, and the subsequent changes which that event gave rise to, it will be necessary to recur to the situation of the several armies at the period where our last month's retrospect terminated. There it will be seen that Bonaparte, after an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge Blücher from his strong position at Laon, immediately changed his plan of operations, and, leaving Soissons, whither he had retreated, he proceeded to Rheims, and succeeded in driving the allies out of it with an amazing loss, augmented by that of their commander. By this manœuvre he broke the communication between the Silesian army under Blücher, and the grand army of the allies under Schwarzenberg.

The French Emperor's intention in thus penetrating to the rear of the allied forces, evidently must have been to alarm Schwarzenberg by the apprehensions of cutting off his supplies, and thus inducing him to fall back on the Rhine. But, as he had not left a sufficient force in their front, the result was, that the communication between the two great divisions of their troops, which had been cut off by his former position between Rheims and Troyes was again opened, and they immediately took advantage of this error, united their forces, and formed the resolution of advancing directly upon Paris.

To mask this movement, they first directed their course to Vitry, where their head-quarters were established on the 5th. Here a circumstance somewhat extraordinary occurred. The two corps of Marmont and Mortier, which were advancing on the same place to second their Emperor's manœuvres, were so ignorant of the movements of their adversaries, that they approached so near Vitry, unconscious of its being in the enemy's possession, as to be unable to retrieve the oversight, and were consequently exposed to the assault of the whole combined army. The result was a complete defeat, which reduced their numbers more than one-third, and the immediate advance of the Allies, who,

on the 29th, established their head-quarters at Montmartre.

The remains of the French corps under Marmont and Mortier retreated before them, still endeavouring to keep them in check till they arrived at Paris, where having joined the garrison, the national guards, and a small corps under General Gerard, forming together about 60,000 men, they adopted the desperate measure of giving battle to the Allies. Joseph Bonaparte took the field in person. But neither was the number or the quality of the force they had collected, such as to afford the hope of any effectual resistance. After a struggle comparatively feeble, the French were completely overthrown, and a flag of truce was sent from the city with proposals for an armistice, on condition of giving up all the positions without the barriers. The terms were acceded to. The capital of the Empire surrendered, and on the 31st of March the allied army entered Paris.

To prevent an interruption in the account of a series of actions, which followed each other with so much rapidity, we have delayed till now noticing the termination of the negotiation at Chatillon, which broke off on the 10th. This intelligence, when circulated in England, produced a very great effect—stocks fell prodigiously. Far as such an event could only be attributed to Bonaparte's confidence in his own military strength, and in the support of his subjects, and as it occurred just at the time when the last gleam of victory shone on his arms, every thinking person was led to form such an opinion of the extent of his resources, as led them to gloomy forebodings on the prolongation of this scene of human misery. Why Bonaparte did not retract, while yet upon the brink of the precipice, remains to be developed*. Not to proceed.

The timely surrender of Paris preserved that beautiful city, the favoured seat of science and the fine arts, from total ruin. The unexpected leniency of the Allies towards a people, under whom, when inflated with victory, each of them had so severely smarted, strongly indicates that the prevailing sentiment of the people tended towards a continuance of that order of things, which it was the object of the revolution of 1789 to establish. The French government was apparently left to itself, to form such arrangements as they might

* For the declaration of the Allies on the breaking off of the conference, see official documents.

deem most advisable. The form of administration appointed by Napoleon was continued, with the exception of appointing a provisional executive to supply his place, at the head of which was the famous Talleyrand, now Prince of Benevente. Under this nominal executive, but evidently influenced by the wishes of the Russian Emperor, the legislature declared the dynasty of Bonaparte at an end, and proceeded to form a new constitution, of which the Senate and Legislative Body were to be fundamental parts.

In adopting this decisive measure, the provisional government published a paper, stating the various acts by which Bonaparte had forfeited his right to the crown*. It is observable that these are all founded on charges of misrule, subsequent to his attainment of the Imperial dignity, and in no manner reflecting on the means by which this rank had been acquired. The whole tenor of their first proceedings appears to be guided by a wish to consider the sovereign authority as belonging to the people, by whom it was delegated to the acting authorities of the state. Hence they carefully avoided any scrutiny into the validity of an election, which had been founded on the public choice.

In the mean time Bonaparte was employed in a vain endeavour to correct the fatal error into which he had allowed himself to fall, and was returning by hasty marches towards Paris, to interpose himself again between the Allies and his capital. But having heard, while on his march of the surrender of that city, and probably having received intimation of the projected change of government, he deputed Ney, one of his favourite Marshals, to appear there in his name, and defend his rights in any treaty with the Russian Emperor. But this officer, having heard of the change which had been so quickly effected, found his presence of no effect, and was induced to accede so far to what is now called the new order of things, as not only to be the bearer of the notice of his former master's abdication, but to pledge himself for his acquiescence to the newly constituted authorities. It is said that Bonaparte, on the first intimation of these unwelcome tidings, hesitated greatly, and proposed several qualifying expedients, among which, one was the surrender of the Imperial dignity in

favour of his wife and son, but finding all other proposals ineffectual, he at length drew up his own formal abdication in the following words:

The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs the thrones of France and Italy, and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France.

Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the April, 1814.

The conditions annexed were the security of life and liberty, with a suitable allowance in any place the Allies may appoint. The Island of Elba, near the coast of Tuscany, and an allowance equivalent to £24,000 British were fixed upon. It is said that the spirited exertions of Marmont contributed much to this arrangement, by making them a condition of his acquiescence to the new government.

All things now went on smoothly. The French Generals, one after another, sent in their submission. And the provisional government, according to their instructions, published a hasty sketch of a constitution, which was of course accepted, in most respects resembling that of Great Britain. The government is monarchical, but the King must derive his right from the people. The crown is to be hereditary, but in the male branch alone. The responsibility of ministers, the sources of taxation, the liberty of the press, and the right of petitioning, are strongly secured. In one point it has a decided superiority over the constitution on which it is modelled. Freedom of worship and of religious opinion is fully guaranteed: thus the king can accept of the services of all his subjects, and every citizen can aspire to the highest reward those services may deserve.

We are sorry to add, that the universal joy diffused throughout these Islands by the prospect of peace, has been clouded by the news of a heavy loss sustained by Lord Wellington in a bloody, though successful battle with Soult, and a sortie of the garrison of Bayonne.—We must defer the particulars to the next Number.

* See official documents.

† See official documents.

STATE PAPERS AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Declaration of the Allied Powers on the breaking off of the Negotiation at Chatillon.

THE allied powers owe it to themselves, to their people, and to France, as soon as the negotiations at Chatillon are broken off, publicly to declare the reasons which induced them to enter into negotiations with the French government, as well as the causes of the breaking off of the negotiations.

Military events, to which history can produce no parallel, overthrew, in the month of October last, the ill-constructed edifice known under the name of the French empire; an edifice erected on the ruins of states lately independent and happy; augmented by conquests from ancient monarchies, and held together at the expense of the blood, of the fortune, and of the welfare of a whole generation. The allied sovereigns, led by conquest to the Rhine, thought it their duty to proclaim to Europe anew their principles, their wishes, and their object. Far from every wish of domination or conquest, animated solely by the desire to see Europe restored to a just balance of the different powers, resolved not to lay down their arms till they had obtained the noble object of their efforts, they made known the irrevocableness of their resolution by a public act; and they did not hesitate to declare themselves to the enemy's government in a manner conformable to their unalterable determination. The French government made use of the frank declarations of the allied powers to express inclinations to peace. It certainly had need of the appearance of this inclination, in order to justify, in the eyes of its people, the new exertions which it did not cease to require. But every thing, however, convinced the allied cabinets that it merely endeavoured to take advantage of the appearance of a negotiation, in order to prejudice public opinion in its favour; but that the peace of Europe was very far from its thoughts.

The powers, penetrating its secret views, resolved to go and conquer in France itself the long desired peace: numerous armies crossed the Rhine;

scarcely were they passed the first frontier, when the French minister for foreign affairs appeared at the out-ports.

All the proceedings of the French government had henceforth no other object than to mislead opinion, to blind the French people, and to throw on the allies the blame of all the miseries attendant on an invasion.

The course of events had given the allies a proof of the full power of the European league; the principles, which, since their first union for the common good, had animated the councils of the allied sovereigns, were fully developed, nothing more hindered them from unfolding the conditions of the reconstruction of the common edifice; these conditions must be such as were no hindrance to peace, after so many conquests.

The only power calculated to throw into the scale indemnifications for France, England, could speak openly respecting the sacrifices which it was ready to make for a general peace. The allied sovereigns were permitted to hope, that the experience of late events would have had some influence on a conqueror exposed to the observations of a great nation, which was, for the first time, witness, in the capital itself, to the miseries he had brought on France. This experience might have convinced him, that the support of thrones is principally dependant on moderation and probity.

The allied powers, however, convinced that the trial which they made must not endanger the military operations, saw that these operations must be continued during the negotiations. The experience of the past, and afflicting recollections, showed them the necessity of this step. Their plenipotentiaries met those of the French government. Meantime the victorious armies approached the gates of the capital. The government took every measure to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. The plenipotentiary of France received orders to propose an armistice, upon conditions which were similar to those which the allies themselves judged necessary for the restoration of general peace. He offered the immediate sur-

render of the fortresses in the countries which France was to give up, all on condition of a suspension of military operations.

The allied courts, convinced by 20 years experience, that in negotiations with the French cabinet it was necessary carefully to distinguish the apparent from the real intention, proposed instead of this immediately to sign preliminaries of peace. This measure would have had for France all the advantages of an armistice, without exposing the allies to the danger of a suspension of arms. Some partial advantages, however, accompanied the first motions of an army collected under the walls of Paris, composed of the flower of the present generation, the last hope of the nation, and the remainder of a million of warriors, who, either fallen on the field of battle, or left on the way from Lisbon to Moscow, have been sacrificed, for interests with which France had no concern. Immediately the negotiations at Chatillon assumed another appearance. The French plenipotentiary remained without instructions, and went away instead of answering the representations of the allied courts. They commissioned their plenipotentiaries to give in the project of a preliminary treaty, containing all the grounds which they deemed necessary for the restoration of a balance of power, and which a few days before had been presented by the French government itself at a moment, doubtless, when it conceived its existence in danger. It contained the ground work for the restoration of Europe.

France restored to the frontiers, which, under the government of its kings, had insured to it ages of glory and prosperity, was to have, with the rest of Europe, the blessings of liberty, national independence, and peace. It depended absolutely on its government to end, by a single word, the sufferings of the nation, to restore to it, with peace, its colonies, its trade, and the restitution of its industry; what did it want more? The allies now offered, with a spirit of pacification, to discuss its wishes upon the subject of mutual convenience, which would extend the frontiers of France beyond what they were before the wars of the revolution.

Fourteen days elapsed without any answer being returned by the French government. The plenipoten-

taries insisted on the fixing of a day for the acceptance or rejection of the conditions of peace. They left the French plenipotentiary the liberty to present a *contre projet*, on condition that this *contre projet* should agree in spirit, and in its general contents, with the conditions proposed by the allied courts. The 10th day of March was fixed by the mutual consent of both parties. This term being arrived, the French plenipotentiary produced nothing but pieces, the discussion of which, far from advancing the proposed object, could only have caused fruitless negotiations. A delay of a few days was granted at the desire of the French plenipotentiary. On the 15th of March, he at last delivered a *contre projet*, which left no doubt that the sufferings of France had not yet changed the views of its government. The French government, receding from what it had itself proposed, demanded, in a new *projet*, that nations, which were quite foreign to France, which a domination of many ages could not have amalgamated with the French nation, should now remain a part of it; that France should retain frontiers inconsistent with the fundamental principles of equilibrium, and out of all proportion with the other great powers of Europe; that it should remain master of the same positions and points of aggression, by means of which its government, to the misfortune of Europe and that of France, had effected the fall of so many thrones, and so many revolutions; that members of the family reigning in France should be placed on foreign thrones: the French government, in short, that government which, for so many years, has sought to rule, no less by discord than by force of arms, was to remain the arbiter of the external concerns of the powers of Europe.

By continuing the negotiations under such circumstances, the allies would have neglected what they owed to themselves; they would, from that moment, have deviated from the glorious goal they had before them, their efforts would have been turned solely against their people. By signing a treaty upon the principles of the French project, the allies would have laid their arms in the hands of the common enemy; they would have betrayed the expectations of nations, and the confidence of their allies.

It is in a moment so decisive for the

welfare of the world, that the allied sovereigns renew the solemn engagement till they shall have attained the great object of their union.

France has to blame its government alone for its sufferings. Peace alone can heal the wounds which a spirit of universal dominion, unexampled in history, has produced. This peace shall be the peace of Europe, no other can be accepted. It is at length time that princes should watch over the welfare of the people without foreign influence, that nations should respect their mutual independence, that social institutions should be protected from daily revolutions, property respected, and trade free.

All Europe has absolutely the same wish, to make France participate in the blessings of peace; France, whose dismemberment the allied powers neither can nor will permit. The confidence in their promises may be found in the principles for which they contend. But whence shall the sovereigns infer that France will take part in the principles that must fix the happiness of the world, so long as they see that the same ambition, which has brought so many misfortunes on Europe, is still the sole spring that actuates the government; that while French blood is shed in torrents, the general interest is sacrificed to private? Whence, under such circumstances, should be the guarantee for the future, if such a desolating system found no check in the general will of the nation? Then is the peace of Europe insured, and nothing shall in future be able to disturb it.

CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

The four hours armistice which had been agreed upon for the purpose of treating of the conditions relative to the occupation of the city of Paris, and to the retreat of the French corps therein, having led to an arrangement to that effect, the undersigned, after being duly authorised by the respective commanders of the opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:

Article 1. The corps of the Marshal Duke of Treviso and Ragusa, shall evacuate the city of Paris on the 31st of March, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Art. 2. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armée.

Art. 3. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation of the city, that is to say, on the 31st of March, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Art. 4. All the arsenals, military establishments, workshops, and magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were previous to the present capitulation being proposed.

Art. 5. The national or city guard is entirely separated from the troops of the line. It is either to be kept on foot, or disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior disposition of the Allied Powers.

Art. 6. The corps of the municipal gendarmerie shall, in every respect, share the fate of the national guard.

Art. 7. The wounded and the strangers remaining in Paris after 7 o'clock shall be prisoners of war.

Art. 8. The city of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the High Allied Powers.

Done at Paris, the 31st of March, at two o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) Colonel ORLOFF, Aide de camp of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Col. Count PAAR, Aide de camp General of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg.

(Signed) Col. BAROY FABRIER, attached to the Etat Major of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

Col. DENYS, First Aide de camp of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

DECLARATION.

The armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the French capital. The Allied Sovereigns meet the wishes of the French nation.

They declare, that if the conditions of peace required stronger guarantees when the object in view was the retraining of Bonaparte's ambition, they ought to be more favourable, as soon as, by returning to a wise government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity. The Allied Sovereigns proclaim, therefore,

That they will treat no more with Napoleon Bonaparte, or with any of his family.

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it existed under her legitimate Kings; they may even do more, because they always profess the principle that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong.

That they will recognise and guarantee the Constitution which the French nation shall give itself. They accordingly invite the Senate to appoint a provisional government, capable of providing for the wants of Administration, and of preparing such a constitution as may be adapted to the French people.

The intentions which I have expressed are common to me with all the Allied Powers.

ALEXANDER.

By order of his Imperial Majesty,

The Secretary of State,

Count de NEVELRODE.

Paris, March 31, 1814, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

The sitting which had been adjourned was resumed at four o'clock, when the Senator Count Lambrechts read the revised and adopted plan of the decree which passed in the sitting of yesterday. It is in the following terms:

The conservative senate, considering that in a constitutional monarchy, the monarch exists only in virtue of the constitution or social compact:

That Napoleon Bonaparte, during a certain period of firm and prudent government, afforded to the nation reasons to calculate for the future on acts of wisdom and justice; but that after, he violated the compact which united him to the French people, particularly in levying imposts and establishing taxes otherwise than in virtue of the law, against the express tenor of the oath which he had taken on ascending the throne, conformable to article 53 of the act of the constitutions of the 26th Ploureal, year 12;

That he committed this attack on the rights of the people, even in adjourning, without necessity, the legislative body, and causing to be suppressed, as criminal, a report of that body, the title of which, and its share in the national representation, he disputed;

That he undertook a series of wars in violation of article 50, of the act of the constitution of the 22d Frimaire, year 8, which purports, that declarations of war should be proposed, debated, decreed, and promulgated in the same manner as laws;

That he issued unconstitutionally, several decrees, inflicting the punishment of death; particularly the two decrees of the 5th of March last, tending to cause to be considered as national, a war which would not have taken place

but for the interests of his boundless ambition;

That he violated the constitutional laws by his decrees respecting the prisoners of the State;

That he annulled the responsibility of the Ministers, confounded all authorities, and destroyed the independence of judicial bodies.

Considering that the liberty of the press, established and consecrated as one of the rights of the nation, has been constantly subjected to the arbitrary control of his police, and that at the same time he has always made use of the press to fill France and Europe with misrepresentations, false maxims, doctrines favourable to despotism, and insults on foreign governments;

That acts and reports heard by the Senate have undergone alterations in the publication;

Considering that, instead of reigning according to the terms of his oath, with a sole view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people, Napoleon completed the misfortunes of his country by his refusal to treat on conditions which the national interests required him to accept, and which did not compromise the French honour;

By the abuse which he made of all the means entrusted to him in men and money;

By the abandonment of the wounded without dressing, without assistance, and without subsistence;

By various measures, the consequence of which were the ruin of the towns, the depopulation of the country, famine and contagious diseases;

Considering that, for all these causes, the Imperial government, established by the senatus-consultum of the 28th Floreal, year 12, has ceased to exist, and that the wish manifested by all Frenchmen calls for an order of things, the first result of which should be the restoration of general peace, and which should also be the era of a solemn reconciliation of all the states of the great European Family.

The Senate declares and decrees as follows:

Art. 1. Napoleon Bonaparte has forfeited the throne, and the hereditary right established in his family is abolished.

2. The French people and the army are released from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Bonaparte.

3. The present decree shall be transmitted by a message to the provisional government of France, conveyed forthwith to all the departments and the ar-

mies, and immediately proclaimed in all the quarters of the capital.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION. CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracted from the Registers of the Conservative Senate, of Wednesday, 6th April.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of Constitution presented to it by the Provisional Government, in execution of the Act of the Senate of the 1st instant:

After having heard the Report of a Special Commission of Seven Members, decrees as follow:—

Art. 1. The French Government is monarchical, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last King, and after him the other Members of the House of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient Nobility resume their titles. The new preserve theirs hereditarily. The Legion of Honour is maintained with its prerogatives. The King shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in the making of laws.

Plans of laws may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body.

Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative Body.

The King can invite equally the two Bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper.

The sanction of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 Senators at least, and 200 at most.

Their dignity is immovable and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the King.

The present Senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizen, are maintained and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate, and the Senatorships, belongs to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a Senator without direct male posterity, his

portion returns to the public treasure. The Senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the Blood, are by right Members of the Senate.

The functions of the Senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21 years.

8. The Senate decides the cases in which the discussion of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each Department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of Deputies it sent thither.

The Deputies who sat in the Legislative Body at the period of the last adjournment shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay.

In future they shall be chosen immediately by the Electoral Bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in the organization.

The duration of the functions of the Deputies to the Legislative Body is fixed at five years.

The new Election shall take place for the Session of 1816.

10. The Legislative Body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convocate it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may also dissolve it; but in the latter case another Legislative Body must be formed in three months at the latest, by the Electoral Colleges.

11. The Legislative Body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public unless in cases where it chooses to form itself into a general Committee.

12. The Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Colleges and Assemblies of Cantons elect their President from among themselves.

13. No member of the Senate or Legislative Body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the Body to which he belongs.

The trial of a member of the Senate or Legislative Body belongs exclusively to the Senate.

14. The Ministers may be members either of the Senate or Legislative Body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right; no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and the Senate. The land-tax can only be established for a year. The Budget of the following year, and the accounts

of the preceding year, are presented annually to the Legislative Body and the Senate, at the opening of the sitting of the Legislative Body.

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural judges.

The institution of Juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters.

The penalty of confiscation of goods is abolished.

The King has the right of pardoning.

18. The Courts and ordinary Tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The Judges are for life and irremovable, except the Justices of the Peace and the Judges of Commerce. The Commissions and extraordinary Tribunals are suppressed, and cannot be re-established.

19. The Courts of Cassation, the Courts of Appeal, and the Tribunals of the first instance, propose to the King three candidates for each place of Judge vacant in their body. The King names the first Presidents and the Public Ministry of the Courts and the Tribunals.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honours, and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the acts of the Government are signed by a Minister.—The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The Ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The Liberty of the Press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Senatorial Commissions of the Liberty of the Press and individual Liberty are preserved.

24. The public debt is guaranteed.

The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigor, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled, Civil Code of the French.

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated. Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed and sworn, by an act stating, I accept the Constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed.

This oath shall be repeated in the solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(The unexpected press of Continental intelligence obliges us to exclude many articles belonging to this head, notwithstanding we have added EIGHT PAGES more to this Number, than we had promised to our Subscribers at the commencement of our undertaking.)

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The Liverpool Packet that arrived April 5th, conveyed to our shore, a gentleman whose name was familiar to the public in the memorable year of 1798, Mr. Joseph Holt; this gentleman in the County of Wicklow, at the unfortunate period we have mentioned, was known by the name of General Holt—and by compromise with the Government of the day, was transmitted to New South Wales.—It happened strangely that Mr. Farrell, Chief Peace Officer of the Head Divisional Police Office in this City, came over in the same packet with Mr. Holt—and upon arrival at the Pigeon-house, an explanation occurred, when Mr. H. produced a pardon from the Governor of New South Wales, by which it appeared that a discretionary power had been vested in his Excellency by the British Legislature to suffer persons of good conduct to return to those countries. We understand that Mr. Holt was a passenger in the same vessel with Sir Henry Browne Hayes, that was stated to be lost by shipwreck. Mr. H. is said to have amassed in New South Wales a considerable sum of money, and taking advantage of the lenient disposition of the Government, has determined on settling in his native country.

BIRTHS.

At Belmont, county Wexford, the Lady of William Eden Lees, Esq. of a son.

In Denzil-street, the Lady of Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. of a daughter.

The Lady of John Cathcart Lees, Esq. of a daughter.

In Fitzwilliam-square, the Lady of Thomas Lees, Esq. of a son.

On the dyke-parade, Cork, the Lady of Sir Anthony Perrier, of a daughter.

In Ennis, the Lady of Thos. Crowe, Esq. of a daughter.

In Holles-street, Lady Anna Maria Johnston, of a son, still born.

At Larne, the Lady of John Keith, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Scarva House, the Lady of John Lushington Reilly, Esq. of a daughter.

In Great George's-street, the Lady of Gerald Aylmer, Esq. of a daughter.

At Gurteen, in the county Tipperary, the Lady of Archdeacon Price, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At John's church, Limerick, Henry Hunt, Esq. captain in the Tipperary, or his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence's Munster regiment of militia, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Doctor Ross.

In Ennis, Mr. Benjamin Greene, Attorney, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. William Butler, of Ennis.

At St. Peter's church, Reynolds Palmer, Esq. eldest son of the Dean of Cashel, lieutenant in the royal artillery, to Grace, daughter of the late J. Collins, Esq. of Denzil-street.

In Waterford, James Power, Esq. of Landscape, in that county, captain in the Waterford light infantry militia, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late James Butler, Esq. of Coolquill, county Tipperary.

In St. Thomas's church, by the Rev. Dr. Kyle, P. T. C. D. Joseph Henry Moore, Esq. Bachelor's walk, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. Thomas, Craig, county Kilkenny.

At Cahernarry, the Rev. Henry Lefroy, youngest son of Colonel A. Lefroy, of Limerick, to Dorothea, daughter of the late De Courcy O'Grady, Esq. of Kilballyowen, county Limerick.

John Sullivan, Esq. lieutenant in the 49th regiment, to the amiable Miss W. Whittington, second daughter of Charles Whittington, Esq. of Armagh.

At Bantry, by the Rev. Dr. M'Chane, Lieut. George Bowdler, of the 24th regiment of foot, son of Mr. G. Bowdler, to Miss Parry, daughter of Lieut. Col. Parry, of the royal artillery.

In St. Anne's church, Wm. Miller, Esq. captain in the royal artillery, and aid-de-camp to Sir George Hewett, Bart. commander of the forces, to Frances Levinge, youngest daughter of the late Sir Charles, and sister to the present Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.

At Thomastown castle, county Louth, Richard Drase, Esq. M. D. of this city, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Matthew O'Reilly, Esq.

At Mount Temple church, county Westmeath, W. Warren, Esq. R. A. to the highly accomplished Miss Mary Anne Pemberton.

In Wesley chapel, by special licence, John Campbell, Esq. of Eccles-street, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Love, niece of William Forbes, Esq. of the same street. After the ceremony, the happy pair set off for the bridegroom's country seat near Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan.

DEATHS.

In Carlow, Oliver Moore, Esq. Major of Brigade.

At Meyrick's-square, Galway, at an advanced age, Robert Spear, Esq. late of his Majesty's 23d regiment of foot, in which he served upwards of 30 years. He was present, and had the honour of sharing in most or all the campaigns in America, and particularly in that of the conquest of Quebec, under the immortal General Wolfe when he was wounded; he was afterwards promoted to the rank of Quarter Master, in the American Fencibles, in which situation he continued until the conclusion of the war, when he was placed on half-pay. He was a long time adjutant of the Galway yeomanry.

At Wightfield, near Limerick, Mrs. Gibbings, of Gibbings-grove, county Cork, and sister of Colonel Wm. Odell, M.P. for the county Limerick.

In George's-street, Limerick, Miss O'Brien, eldest daughter of Denis O'Brien, Esq. of Youghal.

At Pendylfran, North Wales, Captain Bedford Smith, of the 6th dragoon guards, youngest son of Major Smith, of the 4th dragoon guards.

Suddenly, Mrs. O'Connor, wife of Valentine O'Connor, Esq. of this city.

In James's-street, aged 58, Samuel Madder, Esq. an eminent Brewer.

In Chamber-street, Mrs. Burke, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

On the 29th inst. after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. Connell, of Sackville-street, deservedly and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several valuable favours which arrived too late for insertion this month. Among these is that from G. N. S. Limerick, which shall appear in our next number.

The delay occasioned in preparing an Engraving to accompany his Memoir, must plead our excuse with ERIONNACH.

T. P. has doubled our obligation by his second letter. Its contents shall be made use of as soon as we can procure sufficient materials for Publishing a regular and authentic series of Biographical sketches of the characters he describes.

We are sorry the poem on the Irish Theatre is not sufficiently correct to authorize its insertion. We therefore beg leave to return it to the author, through the medium of our publisher. As to the sentiments it conveys, our Dramatic Article will prove that our opinion of the present state of the Dublin Stage is not very widely different from his.

If G. S. will turn to the Review of Books in the two last numbers, he will perceive that the mode there adopted of giving select extracts from poets of merit, completely corresponds with his idea. The Elegy on Ellen shall appear in our next.

Brian O'Lin has been twice prepared for insertion, and by some unlucky mistake as often omitted, we beg leave to assure the writer the mistake does not wholly lie with us.

We had room but for one of the sonnets of EDANUS; the other shall appear next month. The Select Ode has already found admission in several Miscellanies. Any future favour from the same quarter, may be certain of immediate notice.

Although it has been and ever will be our anxious wish to cherish the opening bud of poetical talent, and that we conceive our poetical department should always be open for Essays of this nature, yet we feel ourselves under the necessity of stating that the Juvenile Poems of T. G. require some additional polish. We must therefore, decline publishing them till they appear in a more correct form.

The document relative to Irish History, mentioned in our last notice to Correspondents, required some revision, and was in consequence too late for admission under its proper title.

The Inquisitor is under consideration. It is one of the rules of the MUSEUM, that no communication purporting to be part of a series of Essays can be published unless the author pledges himself for their continuance. If the writer will either of himself, or through any other channel convey us this assurance his paper shall be attended to. He may rely on our secrecy, if required.

The farewell, Verses on Love, The Theatre are left at the Publisher's, to be given to the person who will verify his right to them by naming the signature.

The great and unexpected press of Foreign Intelligence, has obliged us to enlarge that department to the present exclusion of several valuable Articles. The Authors, however, may be assured, they will appear in course.

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Louis XVIII. King of France.

Engraved by Breons for the Dublin Monthly Museum.